

THE WEATHER — PARIS: Saturday, cloudy, Temp. 6-9 (28-31). Sunday, cloudy, Temp. 6-9 (28-31). Sunday, cloudy, Temp. 6-9 (28-31). CHAMPS: slight, ROME: Saturday, overcast, Temp. 2-4 (14-27). FRANKFURT: Saturday, cloudy with showers, Temp. 6-9 (16-27). NEW YORK: Saturday, fair, Temp. 6-11 (16-25).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER DATA — PAGE 14

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Haig Says U.S. Aims for Relationship Of 'Restraint, Reciprocity' With Russia

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. has declared that the United States is aiming to build a relationship of "restraint and reciprocity" with the Soviet Union while restoring traditional alliances, restoring U.S. economic and military strength and promoting peaceful development in the Third World.

In testimony Thursday before the House Foreign Affairs Com-

mittee, Mr. Haig also intensified the administration's war of nerves with Cuba, pointedly refusing to assure Congress that the United States would not blockade or support a campaign to destabilize the Cuban Sandinista regime in Nicaragua. He twice rejected demands by Democratic congressmen to measure Nicaragua.

"I would not give you such an assurance," Mr. Haig replied when asked by Rep. Gerry E. Studds, a

Massachusetts Democrat, to de-

clare that the administration would not press for the overthrow of the Sandinista regime, which Mr. Haig denounced as totalitarian.

During his comprehensive review of the Reagan administration's foreign policy, Mr. Haig was asked repeatedly whether the administration was studying military moves to deter Cuba and Nicaragua from supporting leftist guerrillas in El Salvador. He would go no

further than to say that President Reagan addressed the issue in his news conference Tuesday by saying: "We have no plans for putting Americans in combat any place in the world..."

In his assessment of administration policy toward Moscow, Mr. Haig appeared to be smoothing the way for the opening of talks between the United States and the Soviet Union on medium-range nuclear weapons. The talks, between delegations headed by Paul H. Nitze for the United States and Yuli A. Kvitsinsky of the Soviet Union, are scheduled to begin in Geneva on Nov. 30.

Mr. Haig said that his meetings in September in New York with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko, as well as letters exchanged between Mr. Reagan and Soviet President Leonid I. Brezhnev, had been "devoid of polemics and posturing on either side." He said that the United States wanted a "constructive" relationship with the Soviet Union, but added that in meetings with Mr. Gromyko he had "explained our objections to Soviet or Soviet-supported aggression and subversion."

In other areas of foreign policy,

Mr. Haig made these points:

• The administration remains "optimistic" that a multilateral peacekeeping force for the Sinai can be put together to move into areas scheduled to be turned over to Egypt by Israel next spring. He said, however, that he was reluctant to set a timetable for putting the force in place.

• The United States may have been insufficiently "sensitive" to the growing uncertainty among Europeans about their own security. Mr. Haig said, but he added that it would be a "bum rap" to hold U.S. responsibility for European moves toward neutrality. He said that Soviet activity in Afghanistan and the presence of a Soviet submarine in Swedish waters "should dispel the illusion that neutrality confers immunity."

• Although two U.S. emissaries had been sent to Guatemala to look into human-rights violations, the administration had no intention of getting into a "muddle" set position on human rights without taking into account the sensitivities of "longstanding friends and allies."

On the Middle East, Mr. Haig restated the administration's position that there was only one peace process and that it was based on the Camp David accords. Mr. Haig said that Saudi Arabia's peace plan, the subject of considerable disagreement between the United States and Israel, contained at least one totally unacceptable provision: the call for a Palestinian state with Jerusalem as its capital.

Confusion on Position

A U.S. official said later, however, that Mr. Haig misspoke the U.S. position.

Mr. Haig maintained that the status of Jerusalem and the sovereignty of the occupied territories was a matter to be negotiated among the parties.

David Gergen, assistant to the president for communications, said Mr. Reagan learned of the incident Friday.

Mr. Gergen said: "He has not expressed a view one way or the other but I think it's clear that there is a uniform view here that folks looked into the question of

whether the laws and regulations had been observed and the conclusion was that they had been."

Mr. Speakes said the money was intended for Mrs. Reagan but that Mr. Allen "intercepted" it.

Given to Treasury

Mr. Speakes said the money has been turned over to the Treasury.

Asked why the money was not being returned to the Japanese,

Mr. Speakes said: "I don't know."

Hours earlier, the Tokyo newspaper Mainichi Shimbun reported that Tokyo police had wound up a top-secret investigation of bribery allegations against an unnamed senior White House official but had not released details. The newspaper said the investigation was re- quired by the United States.

Mr. Allen was summoned to the Oval Office by Mr. Reagan last week along with Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. and the two were told to halt their feeding.

Report Denied

In his statement Friday morning

Mr. Speakes said that the FBI had investigated and cleared Mr. Allen.

But Justice Department spokesman Tom DeCaro later denied that.

"The allegation is still under investigation by the Department of Justice. We cannot and will not have any further comment," Mr. DeCaro said Friday afternoon.

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U.S. Expected to Urge Big Cutback Of Europe Medium-Range Missiles

By Michael Gelernt

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration is expected to propose that the United States and Soviet Union negotiate reductions to the lowest possible level in planned or existing intermediate-range, nuclear-tipped missiles based in Europe, perhaps even leading to elimination of such weapons, government sources say.

This proposal is emerging as a central factor in the administration's preparations for talks with Moscow on these so-called Theater Nuclear Forces, which are scheduled to begin Nov. 30 in Geneva.

The idea of pursuing substantial reductions or even elimination of these weapons is one that U.S. allies in Europe, facing strong political pressures to make progress in arms control rather than just rearmament, have been pressing the United States to accept.

Until recently, the administration seemed skeptical of the European approach, fearing it might undermine support for going ahead with deployment of theater weapons while negotiations get under way. Now there appears to be greater acceptance of European political will plus agreement here that a deep-cut proposal would require greater reductions from the Russians than from the United States.

Probable Trade-Off

The likely plan involves this potential trade-off: The United States would propose to reduce substantially or even forgo deployment of the 572 nuclear-tipped Pershing-2 missiles and Cruise missiles to be installed in Western Europe beginning late in 1983 if the Russians would remove all or substantial numbers of their new SS-20 missiles and older SS-4 and SS-5 intermediate-range missiles already deployed and capable of striking Western Europe.

Philosophically Congruent

Government officials emphasize that no final decisions have been made on the opening U.S. position or how this idea of major reductions will be expressed. Those decisions will be reviewed in coming weeks at a top-level National Security Council meeting here and with allies at a meeting of the Special Consultative Group within NATO at Brussels.

But several specialists say the so-called "zero-level option," which would mean removal of all such missiles on both sides, or something close to it in the way of lowest possible level," is likely to be part of the initial U.S. proposal.

Such an approach would also be in keeping philosophically with the way the Reagan administration is developing its position on possible future arms talks with Moscow dealing with the big, intercontinental-range strategic weapons-bombers and land-based and submarine-based missiles of the United States and the Soviet Union.

Officials say it is not yet decided what the definition of "intermediate" will be but that it will proba-

Exxon to Leave Libya; Reasons Are Unclear

By Thomas L. Friedman

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Exxon, the largest American oil company, plans to withdraw from all of its oil and gas production operations in Libya.

It was not immediately clear whether Exxon's decision, announced Thursday, was the result of a dispute with the Libyan government over oil production and prices or the result of political or security considerations. Oil industry sources said, however, that a team of Exxon officials had been in Libya in the last week discussing that contract.

A Mobil Corp. spokesman said in New York Friday that his company was also considering withdrawing its crude oil operations from Libya. "I can confirm we have been in discussions with the Libyan authorities with regard to our operation in the country," he said. "We are studying the entire situation."

Another major U.S. oil company with operations in Libya — Occidental Petroleum — indicated it had no immediate plans to withdraw.

Exxon would neither assess the value of its operations in Libya, where it has been pumping crude oil since 1955, nor comment on whether it would receive any compensation for relinquishing them to the government of Col. Moamer Qadhafi.

Oil industry sources said the Reagan administration had not put any direct pressure on the 34 U.S. oil companies operating in Libya to withdraw from that country.

In a brief statement from its

New York headquarters, Exxon said: "We can confirm that Exxon has relinquished its concessionary interests in Libya by notice to the Libyan government Nov. 4. Exxon will withdraw from all operations in Libya. It is the desire of Exxon, and we believe that of the Libyan authorities, that Exxon's withdrawal be accomplished in an amicable and orderly manner. Discussions are under way with the Libyan authorities on arrangements for such a withdrawal."

An Exxon spokesman said the company would have no further comment and declined repeated requests to explain the company's decision. There has been no statement from the Libyan government on the withdrawal.

Exxon said 83 Americans, 290 non-Americans, mostly Britons, were working in its Libyan operations.

The dependents of Exxon's workers in Libya were evacuated in August after U.S. Navy fighter jets downed two Libyan planes in a skirmish off the Libyan coastline. About 1,500 Americans work and live in Libya; most are oil company employees.

Exxon's operations in Libya included a 49-percent stake in production fields that it operated in partnership with the Libyan government. Those fields produce 135,000 barrels a day, oil industry sources said. It also had a 49-percent interest in a liquefied natural gas complex in Brega, Libya.

Libya currently exports 275,000 barrels a day of oil to the United States. Exxon's imports into the United States in the last month amounted to a mere 1,800 barrels a day, oil industry sources said.

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S. Africa Obtains Nuclear Fuel Despite U.S. Ban

Enough Enriched Uranium Found to Keep Power Plant Project on Schedule for June Start-Up

By Carlyle Murphy

Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — South Africa, barred from using U.S.-enriched uranium in nuclear power plants because it rejects international safeguards, has obtained enough enriched fuel to start up its first plant on schedule next June.

The first indication that South Africa had obtained the enriched uranium came last week, when Framatome, a French company involved in the project, announced in Paris that the initial loading of fuel into the first station would proceed on schedule next June.

Framatome, one of three French companies in the giant consortium that is building South Africa's two 1,000-megawatt nuclear plants near Cape Town, is believed to have received in France a shipment of South African-owned enriched uranium that it has contracted to load into fuel rods for use here.

Since Framatome is one-third government owned, it needs French government approval to export the fuel rods to South Africa. But in a statement that is likely

to provoke a negative U.S. response, a French Foreign Ministry spokesman said Thursday in Paris that the government of President François Mitterrand has no plans to prevent fulfillment of what he described as a "normal contract."

An informed U.S. official reached by telephone in Washington said the United States had received no advance notification of the French decision and charged that the action would mean that "the Mitterrand government has undercut Reagan administration policy" of using the fuel as a bargaining chip in talks between Washington and Pretoria on nuclear safeguards. He also said the French move would make the administration look "foolish."

The administration is likely to be particularly irritated because of France's criticism of U.S. policy on other issues in South Africa as being too sympathetic with the white-minority government.

The French position, as stated by the spokesman, is that Mr. Mitterrand has committed his government to honoring all contracts signed by the previous French ad-

ministration and that "the U.S. authorities know very well the terms of the [South African] contract, and what it obliges us to do."

An even more important issue, the U.S. official said, is where South Africa obtained the fuel in the first place. He said there is no indication that it came from France, which is one of five international suppliers of enriched uranium, along with the United States, China, the Soviet Union and a British-Dutch-West German group called Urenco.

He said that one likely source was China, although he emphasized that the administration has no confirmation of that. The official said a possible route from China to France was through uranium "inbounders" in Switzerland, and

Mugabe on Romania Visit

The Associated Press

BUCHAREST — Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe arrived here Friday for an official visit at the invitation of President Nicolae Ceausescu, the news agency Agence reported.

then through another country such as West Germany or Belgium.

A spokesman for the French government Atomic Energy Commission said that while the agency is charged with monitoring entry and exit of enriched uranium, it had received no orders to treat the South African uranium differently from any other.

Jacques Gossens, a Framatome spokesman in Paris, said in a telephone interview that it was not France's business where South Africa obtained the enriched uranium.

In telephone interviews Monday and Tuesday, Mr. Gossens said his company had been given low-enriched uranium hexafluoride from South Africa's Electricity Supply Commission, the state agency that owns and will run the plants. Framatome is now preparing to transform it into fuel elements for insertion into the first plant, Mr. Gossens said.

When asked the origin of the material, he said he did not know.

Questioned again Thursday in Paris by Washington Post correspondent Edward Cody, Mr. Gossens

Israelis Reported to Be Frustrated By Egyptians in Autonomy Talks

By William Claiborne

Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Besides failing to achieve its elusive agreement on Palestinian autonomy, Israel suffered another, more vexing, setback in the latest round of negotiations in Cairo that just ended.

Israeli sources said Friday that the Jerusalem delegation was unable to get a fix on Egypt's intentions for autonomy progress between now and April 25, when Israel is due to complete its withdrawal from the Sinai peninsula.

An Israeli participant in the ministerial-level autonomy talks, which broke up Thursday without any substantive agreement, confirmed that one of the main purposes in the exercise was to test the Egyptians and try to come back with a reading of their tactical plan for the next five months.

But failure even to reach agreement on two or three sections of a general declaration of principles that had been agreed to has left Israel in the dark about Egyptian intentions.

Confounding Assurances

"We heard all the assurances, comforting as they are, from Egypt that peace is unshakable and that Camp David is the only path," the Israeli official said. "But we wanted to see how the Egyptian attitudes are translated practically in the autonomy negotiations."

When asked if the Israeli side detected any evidence that Egypt might intend to stall the autonomy talks until April 25, and then accept a vaguely worded declaration

of principles and reduce its involvement in the autonomy process, the Israeli official replied, "If we reach April and don't have an agreement, then we will have questions about their intentions."

Some Israeli officials have privately expressed the fear that Egypt's strategy is to keep the autonomy talks alive but inconclusive until April 25 so that it cannot be accused by the rest of the Arab world of concluding a separate peace with Israel solely to win back the Sinai.

Disappointment

Israel has said it is prepared to continue autonomy negotiations after April 25, but there have been no solid assurances that Egypt has the same intentions.

Israeli disappointment in the outcome of the recent talks was unmistakable. Israel's chief negotiator, Interior Minister Yosef Burg, said it would be an exaggeration to characterize him as "much more optimistic."

Members of the Israeli delegation said they had advanced "thoughtful and attractive" proposals to the Egyptians which had not been accepted, although they are to be discussed by lower-level "working committees" beginning Sunday. The Israeli officials refused to disclose any details of the new proposals, although they were understood to deal with the size of the proposed Palestinian autonomy council and the scope of its authority.

Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel last month advocated a new round of ministerial-level

Israel World Talk to Saudis

WASHINGTON (AP) — The head of an Israeli parliamentary delegation said Friday his nation was willing to hold peace talks with Saudi Arabia, but only on the understanding that the Saudi eight-point peace plan is unacceptable to Israel and cannot be a precondition for talks.

Most Arabs repeated Israel's condemnation of the details of that plan, but added, "Israel is willing to sit down and talk peace with every Arab country that is willing to do so."

He said the opening move for such negotiations might be an invitation for the Israeli prime minister to visit an Arab capital in the same way that Anwar Sadat opened the Camp David peace process by visiting Jerusalem.

Meetings largely on the argument that the working committees had become bogged down and were not making substantive progress.

Israeli officials Friday stressed that the Cabinet ministers involved in the ministerial talks — Mr. Burg, Defense Minister Ariel Sharon and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir — cannot devote their time to lengthy negotiating sessions, and therefore the working groups had to be reconvened.

The autonomy talks participant noted that negotiators on both sides had instructed the working groups to give priority to the issues of security, and the legislative and regulatory powers to be exercised by the Palestinian autonomy council.

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Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel last month advocated a new round of ministerial-level

unrest appeared to be subsiding as the government and the independent union Solidarity prepared for talks next week to find a way out of the mounting economic chaos.

About 150,000 workers returned to their jobs in the western region of Zielona Gora after a 22-day general strike, and coal miners at the Sosnowiec mine in Silesia began negotiations with the government following a 17-day stoppage. However, smaller strikes persisted.

But as the industrial front became calmer, trouble appeared to be growing in the countryside, and the government opened talks in Warsaw with the independent farmers' union. A protest campaign by farmers spread to a second city where about 100 Rural Solidarity activists took over sugar industry offices in Torun as a show of support for a sit-in in Siedlce.

The Torun farmers said that they were also protesting a new government-sponsored barter system through which they receive machinery and fertilizers in exchange for their produce. The government put the system into effect to shore up dwindling food supplies, but latest economic figures published Friday indicated that it was not working.

The figures painted a bleak picture of the Polish economy 16 months after the outbreak of widespread social and labor unrest. The government Committee for the Economy reported that industrial production had fallen by 15 percent in October compared with the same month last year and that exports to the West were down by 25 percent, the news agency PAP reported. It said that several enterprises were faced with the prospect of shutting down.

Less Resists

The committee said that inflation was rising, panic buying increasing and that Poland's balance of payments situation was becoming more dramatic, despite the deferral of payments due this year on the country's \$24-billion debt to Western banks and governments.

A Polish Embassy spokesman said Friday in Paris that officials from Poland's main Western creditor countries would meet in Paris next week to review the Polish economy and discuss rescheduling official debt payments due next year.

An article in the Warsaw newspaper *Zycie Warszawy* said that Poland's having asked to rejoin the International Monetary Fund was one of the last resorts for the crippled economy.

The article, by Michael Dobroczynski, an economics professor, questioned the belief generally accepted in the West that Communist countries would not want their economies overseen by the IMF.

The incident that came to light Friday is not the first time Mr. Allen's contacts with the Japanese have attracted attention.

Last fall, he stepped aside from Mr. Reagan's presidential campaign staff after allegations were made that he had used his connections in the administration of President Richard M. Nixon to get "creative consulting contracts" for himself and his friends. Mr. Allen denied the charges.

Among the allegations, published by The Wall Street Journal, was that while Mr. Allen was a member of Mr. Nixon's staff, he helped a Japanese business associate obtain information about U.S. import-export policies.

The Journal cited correspondence of Mr. Allen and said, "The letters make it clear that Mr. Allen was seeking to set up big consulting contracts from the Japanese. After his government service ended, he got some of them."

Vaccination List Dwindles

Retiring the Country

The authorities prepared the way for the talks with a combination of threat and conciliation, while Solidarity leader Lech Wałęsa worked hard to convince his union's 10 million members that strikes were ruining the country.

The state-controlled television broadcast a special program on the Sosnowiec dispute that was triggered by an incident last month in which gas canisters were hurled at a group of people outside the mine.

The strikers had demanded the program and talks with a government representative as a condition for ending the strike. The news agency reported that the mining minister, Gen. Czesław Piotrowski, had begun negotiations at the mine today.

The news agency said that the 4,000 miners at Sosnowiec later held a rally and decided to suspend the strike. Work resumed on the second shift.

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Defiant Senate Republicans Push to End Deficit by '84

By Helen Dewar
and Thomas B. Edsall
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Republicans on the Senate Budget Committee have defied President Reagan and moved ahead with consideration of \$160 billion in tax increases and spending cuts to balance the federal budget by 1984.

But the Democratic-controlled House Budget Committee avoided confrontation with the president by approving a Republican-sponsored second budget resolution for fiscal 1982 that delays all major decisions until next year and camouflages the resulting deficits.

The actions came Thursday after Mr. Reagan, in a meeting with congressional leaders, reaffirmed his desire to defer any major budget initiatives, including tax increases, until he can present his budget next January.

The budget committees acted as:

- The House, in a victory for the president, preserved an Interior Department appropriations bill that is about \$1 billion larger than the president wants, but only by a tie vote; the vote indicated his threatened veto could be sustained.

- Conference on another appropriations bill, for the Transportation Department, also agreed on a larger amount than Mr. Reagan wants.

- On the issue of funding the government after next Friday, when current authority to spend expires and no appropriations bills are expected to have been signed into law, the House Appropriations Committee approved a so-called continuing resolution, also substantially exceeding the targets Mr. Reagan set in September.

The Senate is expected to reduce these spending levels. But some congressional leaders fear that the funding levels in the continuing

resolution might provoke a presidential veto. A veto, unless overridden by two-thirds votes of both houses, could paralyze the government.

Even if Senate Republicans end their budget rebellion, as is expected when the time comes to adopt an actual budget resolution, Thursday's actions underscore the mounting difficulties Mr. Reagan suggested.

The \$160-billion plan, which includes \$48 billion in tax increases that Mr. Reagan has indicated he opposes, was advanced by Senate Budget Committee Chairman Pete V. Domenici and endorsed with varying degrees of enthusiasm by seven of the 11 other Republicans on the committee.

Sen. Domenici, a New Mexico Republican, submitted the plan despite objections from both Mr. Reagan and Senate Majority Leader Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee.

Noting these objections and the likelihood of House rejection, Sen. Domenici told the committee that "only something like a miracle will allow this plan to be adopted this year by the entire Congress."

During the brief committee deliberations, Republicans remained silent as Democrats made pointed offers to propose additional spending cuts along lines Mr. Reagan called for in September.

The budget approved by the panel calls for a deficit of just \$37.5 billion in 1982. But it is generally agreed, even in private estimates by the Office of Management and Budget, that a more realistic figure would be about twice that. The \$37.5-billion figure disregards the current recession.

Some other Republicans were more pointed. "The flag of leadership is passing from the White House to this committee," said Sen. Slade Gorton of Washington.

Sen. Domenici contended that his plan would produce a balanced budget by 1984, a goal that Mr. Reagan has abandoned but that many Senate Republicans still want to pursue.

Journalist Groups Dispute Plan to Tighten Access to U.S. Files Under Information Act

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The nation's major press organizations have joined in denouncing what they characterized as the Reagan administration's efforts to curtail the Freedom of Information Act in the name of reforming it.

The opposition was led by the Society of Professional Journalists, which is holding its national convention here. In a welcoming address Thursday morning, the board chairman of the Washington Post Co., Katherine Graham, said the administration's proposals to overhaul the law, made public last month, are unjustified, unnecessary and undesirable.

U.S. Treasury to Eliminate Alcohol and Firearms Unit

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — After months of rumors, formal notices have been sent to field offices of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms that the Treasury Department has decided to eliminate the agency. The notification on Thursday

subcommittee hearing where representatives of the journalist society, the publishers association and the American Society of Newspaper Editors were followed at the witness table by FBI Director William H. Webster.

Mr. Webster contended that changes in the Freedom of Information Act were essential and emphasized that high-ranking Justice Department officials in the Carter administration also agreed. The proposed changes would accord more secrecy to law-enforcement records.

The FBI director said that he believed special protections for documents pertaining to foreign counterintelligence, organized crime and terrorism are particularly important because "they are more vulnerable to analysis by those who have something to gain from trying to identify sources and to ascertain the scope and limitation of our efforts. Groups of individuals are free to pool our releases and subject them to detailed analysis."

The administration bill would permit the attorney general to determine what constitutes "foreign counterintelligence, organized crime, and terrorism" files, but Mr. Webster said that he would be willing to work with the committee in defining the terms.

A notification sent by the Treasury on Wednesday to Capitol Hill indicated that if funding is available, 2,400 of the ATF employees will be placed in other jobs in the department. If not, as many as 2,200 may lose their jobs.

In recent weeks, ATF agents have complained that funding for travel and undercover work has been cut off almost entirely.

One agent said on Wednesday that the 10 undercover agents in his office had a total of \$32 in travel money for the next two weeks. "We have people who have been indicted, but we don't have the travel money to go street them," he said. "One of them has a previous conviction for murder."

He said two of the agents were paying travel expenses themselves to go to court to testify against people who are already in custody. "They don't seem to realize in Washington that people are going to be dying as a result of this," he said.

Journalists Strike in Italy

The Associated Press

PANAMA CITY — The attorney general says investigators have found that the plane crash that killed Gen. Omar Torrijos, the Panamanian leader, on July 31 was an accident, not sabotage.

Attorney General Olmedo Miranda said at a news conference Thursday that bad weather had contributed to causing the crash, which killed six others. "The pilot was flying by visual contact, which he could have lost when visibility was reduced," he said.

Isaac Chang Vega, a deputy attorney general, said, "All the main pieces of the plane stayed in a very small area of the mountain which the plane hit, which discards the possibility of an explosion in midair."

The last Cabinet-level official to be dismissed for what he said he

Turkey Changes Broadcasting Staff

Reuters

ANKARA — Turkey's state-run broadcasting corporation, TRT, began a purge of its staff this week, assigning about 100 senior editors, reporters and technicians to posts unconnected with broadcasting, according to TRT workers.

The changes in the corporation's staff of 5,000 appeared to have been made in accordance with a Turkish law that prevents the dismissal of civil servants. Many of those reassigned have already said they would resign. A cameraman was assigned to a regional fisheries office in a Black Sea port, a news announcement was told to report to the Housing Ministry and a radio producer was given a job with the Istanbul port authority.

Workers at TRT said they had expected a purge to rid the corporation of personnel hired by the civilian governments that ran the country before last year's coup. The reassessments were made at the conclusion of a lengthy study by a retired general, Macit Akman, who was made director general by the military government.

6 Die in India Train Crash

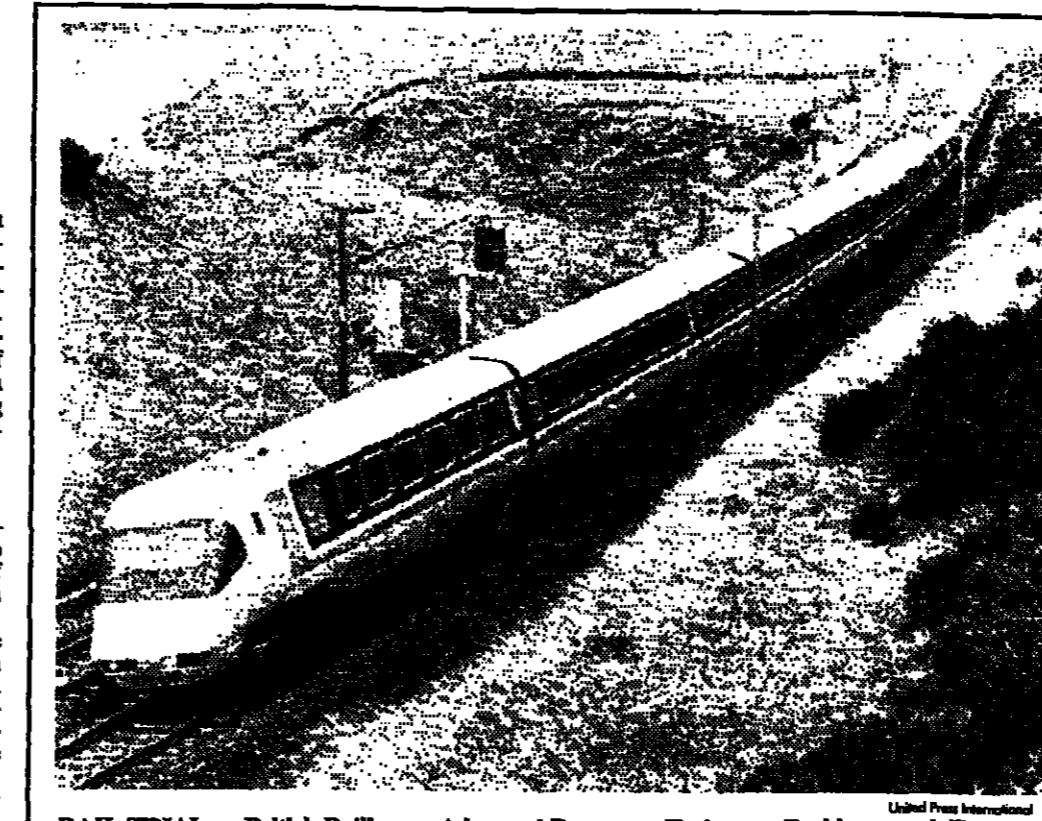
United Press International

NEW DELHI — Two trains collided head-on Thursday in eastern Bihar state, killing six persons and injuring 16, a railroad official said. The accident occurred near Barauni junction about 600 miles (950 kilometers) southeast of New Delhi.

NEW YORK'S

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RAIL TRIAL — British Rail's new Advanced Passenger Train near Berkhamsted, England, during a recent trial. The train can move through curves 20 to 40 percent faster than conventional trains. Development took 13 years and cost about £35 million (\$66 million).

Reagan Gambling That Stockman Can Overcome Magazine Article

By Hedrick Smith
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Reagan's decision to keep David A. Stockman as director of the Office of Management and Budget after his embarrassing admissions of doubt about the administration's economic program is a political gamble.

Before Congress, Mr. Stockman

NEWS ANALYSIS

has been the principal advocate and architect of the Reagan budget. But in the last few days Republicans as well as Democrats have been questioning whether he will ever again be a truly persuasive exponent of the president's program or whether his usefulness has been irreparably damaged.

The budget director's dramatic appearance at a news conference to assert his faith that the president "has charted a sound, constructive course" for the nation's economy and to apologize for "poor judgment and loose talk" was a quick attempt to limit the damage of his earlier confessions of uncertainty to a reporter.

Stunning Reversal

His near dismissal marked a stunning reversal of personal fortunes. Last widely hailed as the "whiz kid" whose brilliance, agility and confident articulation of administration policy had propelled him to great prominence and influence despite his youth, Thursday, he was a different figure — subdued and grateful for a second chance.

Mr. Stockman's comments to

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On preparing budget proposals:

"I just wish that there were more hours in the day or that we didn't have to do so fast ... I don't have time, trying to put this whole package together in three weeks, so you just start making snap judgments."

On changes in the budget proposal, including the restoration of planned cuts in funds for the Export-Import Bank:

"We weren't really

ready to do anything with

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The Stockman Affair

David Stockman is going to stay in his job at the White House. Mr. Reagan has made the right decision, but to have made it indicates a certain largeness of spirit on his part in a moment when he must have been sorely exasperated. The article in *The Atlantic Monthly* — written by our colleague here at The Post, William Greider, and quoting Mr. Stockman at length — creates new embarrassments for an economic program that was already in serious trouble. But Mr. Reagan no doubt also remembered that Mr. Stockman's contributions to the successes of that program have been crucial. While the quotations will furnish opportunities to his opponents for months to come, the article in many respects merely provides confirmation of much that was widely supposed and some things that were already known about the program.

"As you will see if you read the article itself, it is a portrait of a very bright man struggling with the federal budget — that enormous fiscal engine running under inadequate control. The story is told chronologically. It is the record, taken from a long series of conversations beginning late last year, of the adoption of an economic theory and then, under the fierce pressure of events, the gradual abandonment of some of its original ideology and its replacement with a more traditional, pragmatic view of the world. The sense of the world's complexity increases, as well as respect for the random impacts of unrelated events — fragments of good luck and bad — on what first seemed like a clear, self-evident course of action. The tone is not the kind of campaigning to undercut policies or poison

rivals that is common in off-the-record conversations. It is the evolution of answers, over many months, to very hard questions.

Mr. Stockman evidently saw, well before the administration publicly acknowledged it, the looming threat of unmanageable deficits. But many others were well aware of those same numbers, since they were openly published by the authoritative Congressional Budget Office. Did Mr. Stockman say privately that the numbers were chaotic and uncertain, at a time when he was using them before Congress with great assurance? Everyone knows that they were chaotic and uncertain. By acknowledging that he knew it, he has marginally increased the administration's vulnerability — marginally, but not much.

The voice heard in this article is one that many readers will recognize — that of a man arguing with himself, worrying at an intractable job, and in the process saying more in private than he would care to say in public. But it's not a voice using the shield of privacy for mere self-promotion. The conversations form an instructive commentary on the processes of government. But it's also necessary to say that memory does not recall anything quite like this sequence — the regular series of 18 highly candid talks, with the tape recorder on the table, followed — and ended — by the misunderstanding over publication. The explanation by both men, that it was a genuine misunderstanding, is sufficiently odd that it commands respect. The result is a highly illuminating — although, to Mr. Stockman, premature — contribution to the internal history of the Reagan administration.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Cat's Still Out of Bag

As melodrama, it has warmth, even poignance. Bright brash young David recklessly spilled the big family secret so the president took him out to the woodshed and gave him a proper whuppin'. Then, manfully, David apologized, thanked the president for giving him a second chance and insisted he is still a true believer. Thus proceeds "the education of David Stockman."

But do not be distracted by melodrama. There is a much grimmer lesson disclosed by the publication of an article under that title in *The Atlantic Monthly*. The cat, no matter how conscientiously Budget Director Stockman now tries to stuff it back, is out of the bag. The article, whose ample quotations are undisputed, adds up to a stunning confession:

The Reagan administration's vaunted economic policy cannot work; the administration knows that; and yet the administration keeps on flogging it as just the medicine America needs.

The article thus reveals something even more troubling than the inadequacy of the president's economic policy. It shows his willingness to pretend, to lead the public on. Indeed, just days ago, Mr. Reagan himself was on television pushing an economic program that his budget director knew was a failure as long ago as last May.

"Our program has only been in effect for 40 days," he said, "and you can't cure 40 years of problems in that short time. We've laid a firm foundation for economic recovery in 1982."

That is not at all how the administration approached economic policy 10 months ago. The history that Mr. Stockman gave to William Greider, week by week, is a tale of brash and zealous hope quickly overwhelmed by political reality. The experience leads Mr. Reagan to hang tough and pray, but it led Mr. Stockman to desperation.

Eager to lead a revolt against the welfare

state, Mr. Stockman suppressed the doubts in his formidable mind and adopted the supply-side religion: reward the industry of the rich, who will invest and will prosper. As his contribution, he composed a budget of welfare spending cuts and unexamined defense increases, contending with Mr. Reagan that huge tax cuts would actually increase revenues and thus eliminate the federal deficits and inflation.

But by spring, he saw that it wouldn't work. He did not let on in Congress, excusing the deception with a secret plan: to help the president cut tens of billions from the Pentagon and fight at his side to limit the tax cutting. Mr. Reagan, however, vetoed big military cuts. And to pass a "Republican" rather than "Democratic" tax bill, he gave billions in bribes to a legion of special interests.

Seeing the magnitude of this failure, Mr. Stockman tried one more attack, on Social Security. The president agreed — proving that he, too, knew the supply-side magic was failing. But a predictable political storm forced him to drop the idea.

What then is left of Reaganomics? An unforeseen recession and the prospect of large deficits thereafter — deficits that will again drive up interest rates to frustrate recovery. That is why Mr. Stockman continues to plead for new taxes in 1983 and 1984 and significant cuts at the Pentagon. The fact that he survives his embarrassing truth-telling can only mean that the president, too, knows what bitter confessions lie ahead.

It all brings to mind the way Lyndon Johnson pretended America could simultaneously afford Vietnam guns and Great Society butter. It could not, and the inflation that followed the pretense hurts the country still. The price of Mr. Reagan's pretense remains to be seen. And so proceeds the education of the American public.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Toward a Police State

Yet another long step has been taken toward Cuban-style totalitarianism in Nicaragua. Three business leaders from the private sector have been convicted and sentenced to seven months in prison simply for signing an open letter criticizing official economic policies. A fourth signer arrested with the three was freed, but a fifth, a former member of the first post-Somoza Sandinista junta, was attacked in his house by a mob and forced into hiding.

In Nicaragua, the private sector has been one of those key independent areas of national life to which Nicaraguans and others could look to see whether the junta intended to honor its pledges of respect for a pluralistic society. Two other key areas, the press and the church, are already under siege.

But there is another consideration. The very businessmen who are the junta's most recent victims, for instance, have lobbied in Washington for a resumption of U.S. eco-

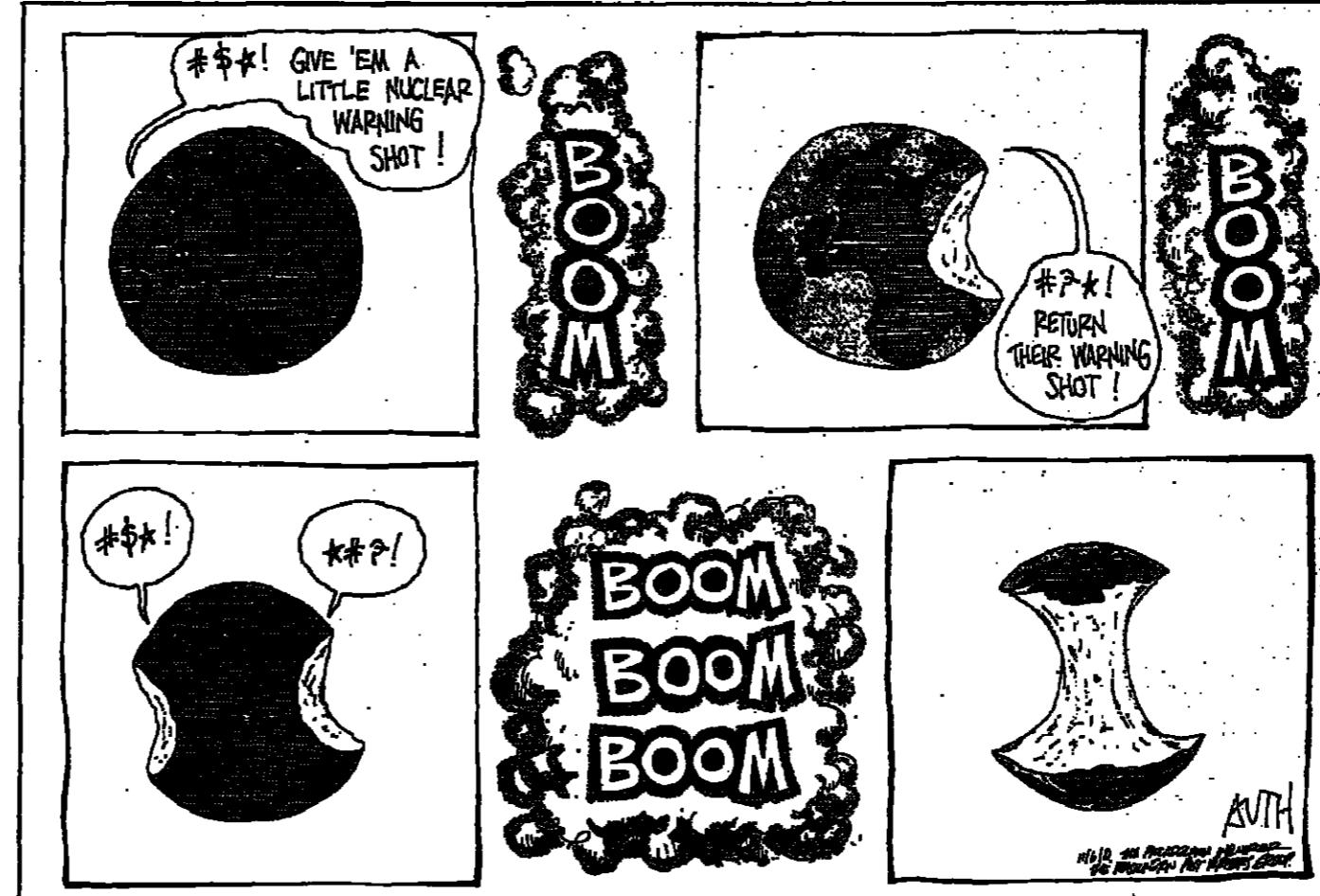
THE WASHINGTON POST.

Nov. 14: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

1906: French Railroad Bid

1931: U.S. Broadcaster Gagged

BOSTON, Mass. — Harvard University today set a precedent for censorship over reports of its athletic contests by barring Tex Husing, prominent Columbia broadcaster, from all future football games in an official capacity because the language he used in giving a play-by-play account over the radio of the Harvard-Dartmouth game. In several instances Husing referred to the playing of Capt. Barry Wood, star quarterback, and Jack Crickard, another backfield man, both of the Harvard team as "putrid." Radio listeners, including the alumni, were shocked and the university has caused a storm of complaints against Husing and the broadcasting company.



'Voodoo Economics' Spooking Reagan

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — So you thought "voodoo economics" was just a George Bush campaign wisecrack about Ronald Reagan's policies? I hope you have been reading what OMB Director David Stockman has been confessing privately to my Washington Post colleague, William Greider, in an *Atlantic Monthly* article entitled "The Education of David Stockman."

The article — which Mr. Stockman said at a news conference Thursday quoted him accurately — provides a stunning, candid insight into the formulation of economic policy by the Reagan administration. It validates what critics of Reaganomics have said from the beginning — that cutting taxes excessively, and pumping up the military budget, would not produce balanced budgets, but only big deficits and high interest rates.

The young budget director — a dynamic force behind Mr. Reagan's widely acclaimed budget-cutting offensive this year — admits that the actual cuts were made to look far more important than they really are. What's more, he acknowledges what many have long suspected. The optimistic forecast of the economy that provided a rationale for big tax cuts and a swelling of the Pentagon budget was really a phony.

"None of us really understands what's going on with all these numbers," Mr. Stockman told Mr. Greider.

Greed Level

For all of the elaborate rhetoric on how the Kemp-Roth bill would stimulate investment by cutting marginal tax rates, for all the baloney spoon-fed to willing congressmen by Arthur Laffer, Jude Wanniski and Rep. Jack Kemp, Mr. Stockman confesses that he knew from the very start that "the supply-side formula was the only way to get a tax policy that was really 'trickle down.' Supply side is 'trickle down' theory."

Mr. Stockman concedes the point that the tax cut is a rich man's bill. "Do you realize the greed that came to the forefront [when the tax legislation went to the Hill?]" he asked Mr. Greider. "The hogs were really feeding. The greed level, the level of opportunity, just got out of control. ... The politics of the bill turned out to be very traditional. ... The basic strategy was to match or exceed the Democrats, and we did."

Although the Democrats have little to be proud about, considering their role in expanding this year's tax giveaways, Mr. Greider's piece undoubtedly will provide a field day for them as they search for a new political platform. Mr. Stockman is saying flat-out that Reaganomics is a failure, and the economic arguments for it were fraudulent — and he knew it. What he calls for, in effect (at the obvious risk of his job), is a drastic

reversal of his policies.

This, I add, is sheer feeling for them — emotion. It is not an ana-

lysis of Reaganomics, something that the White House team headed by Ed Meese isn't ready to do.

"This government must stiffen its spine and not throw in the towel on our fight to get federal spending under control," said President Reagan at his Tuesday press conference. But what Mr. Stockman is saying is that the president will never get spending under control to achieve his other goals with this program. And he's right.

Key Inconsistency

This reporter and many others have cited as the key internal inconsistency of Reaganomics the attempt to blend an expansionary fiscal policy with a restrictive monetary policy. Since April, one conclusion from the Greider account, Mr. Stockman has reluctantly come to the same conclusion.

For most of this past week, Presi-

dent Reagan and Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan, who seems to be moving into the key economic advisory slot — have been insisting that the administra-

tion would stick firmly to its economic proposals, even though recession, the realities that Mr. Stockman recognizes, have made mincemeat of its predictions.

The president now says that there will be no balanced budget in 1984, and admits that "none of us" had predicted a recession, expecting merely "a stagnant econ-

omy."

What President Reagan has to acknowledge beyond the Stockman confessional: There's no way to get the economy out of the mess he's put it in unless he agrees to junk his supply-side mythology. By Janu-

ary, when he must revise his budget forecast, Mr. Reagan will need a new and more plausible scheme.

Painful as it may be for him, it will have to incorporate a lesser tax cut and a lesser defense buildup in fiscal year 1983 and beyond.

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NATO's Death Is Now Thinkable

By William Pfaff

NEW YORK — NATO is in more serious danger from Moscow, these days, than from Washington, these days, than from Moscow. Ignorance, bad temper, and prejudice are driving the Western allies apart. Before this ends, if not ends, NATO could be finished as an effective alliance.

It may be that NATO deserves to end, that it has outlived its usefulness. You will not hear that in Washington, but some people there are acting as if they believed it. Even if NATO has served its purpose — as I think may be true — it deserves to be ended in an intelligent and constructive manner. A better security arrangement in Europe than the present one can certainly be imagined. Two over-armed nuclear alliances now confront one another across the minefield that separates the two Germanys. Neither has anything to gain from attacking the other. Both know it. Both assume that the other does not. We ought to be able to do better than this.

But the prospect these days is of NATO's uncalculated dismantlement. Conservatives in Washington and New York are upset at what President Reagan calls Europe's "pacifism and neutrality." They do not in the least understand why pacifism and neutralism have suddenly been strengthened this year, and they don't really care because these things feed their own instinctive isolationism and nationalism. They have never been entirely comfortable with the European alliance. They would feel less constrained, freer, better able to deal with the Soviet Union (which obsesses them), if the United States played a lone hand.

This, I add, is sheer feeling for them — emotion. It is not an ana-

lyzed position. Logically, these people understand the weight and strength of the alliance. But they deeply dislike making concessions to a Western Europe which, historically, American conservatives have distrusted. Indeed, not only American conservatives. It was George Washington, the first president, who left office with the solemn warning that "Europe has a set of primary interests, which we have no none, or a very remote, relation ... It must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves, by artificial ties, in the ordinary vicissitudes of her politics, or the ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships or enmities."

Growing View

The view is growing among important people, in the United States that the West Europeans are faint-hearted and want the United States to run all of the risks of Western defense and pay all of the costs. New York Times columnist William Safire wrote recently that Europeans "want Europe to defend without any European's life at risk." The same combination of condescending ignorance with courage can be found among others who ought to know better. This writer just took part in a very weighty New York seminar on NATO's future in which the principal speaker blamed West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt for blocking the deployment of neutron weapons in Europe. (In fact, it was President Jimmy Carter who abruptly called off the neutron program after Mr. Schmidt had made a controversial decision to accept the weapons — suffering considerable political damage as a result.)

Attention should be called, also, on what the U.S. might do if the anti-war protest gets out of control.

The speaker reached roughly the same conclusion as Mr. Safire, that the Europeans want protection without risk. Since they want to avoid war on their soil, and are reluctant to accept the latest weapons, then — he implied — to hell with them. Bring our boys home. And this sentiment provoked no particular protest among the assembled professors and civil servants. Mr. Safire speaks for a good many Americans today when he asks: "Can we defend a Europe that does not want to be defended? Does it make strategic sense to try?"

The American public seems to have concluded that the defense of Europe is not worth nuclear risk to the United States. In an Associated Press-NBC News poll published Nov. 2, a clear majority opposed any nuclear attack upon Western Europe. Fifty-two percent said there should be no nuclear response at all. Another 16 percent favored retaliation against a Warsaw Pact ally of the U.S.S.R. Thirteen percent favored an all-out attack upon the U.S.S.R. The rest didn't know.

De Gaulle no doubt is having a laugh in the shadows. When he ordered the development of France's independent nuclear deterrent (and, later, in 1966, took France out of the NATO military command), he said that the United States could not be expected to jeopardize its cities to defend Europe. This, at the time, was interpreted by Americans, and by others in NATO, as an attack on the honor and reliability of the United States, as if it would not keep its promises. It was actually a dispassionate statement of what today appears to be obvious to all: 13 percent of the American people. It now is equally obvious to Europeans: it is a bad alliance which rests, in its essential manner, as nuclear deterrence, upon denying the obvious.

NATO is at a point where it must be rethought. The confrontation with Russia in Europe is not at all what it was 30 years ago. The two problems are really a single problem, that of Europe's security overall — including the security of the Soviet Union itself. But today there is no sign of so fundamental a reconsideration of where we stand, or of any serious effort to develop something new. Rather there is a growing U.S. unilateralism, feeding upon European neutralism. And Europe's anxieties are provoked by evidence that the present U.S. government, and a significant part of American opinion, would really prefer to go it alone. The collapse of the alliance is no longer unthinkable.

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Pacifism On Move In Italy

By Enrico Jaccia

ROME — The Italian Communist Party, surprisingly cool for the last couple of years to anti-war demonstrations, is now supporting them with full strength.

Huge crowds parade in many Italian cities shouting the anti-nuclear slogans which have become a common feature throughout most of Western Europe. The difference between Italy and the rest of Europe, however, is that here the movement is not directed by the local churches nor by small groups of pacifists and neutrals, but by a powerful political party.

The critical decision of fully backing the anti-war movement in Italy must have been taken by the party directorate, after much internal debate and possibly under external pressure, at the beginning of last summer.

It all began with lengthy statements in the party's newspaper, *L'Unità*, which clearly pointed to a new course in the Italian Communists' attitude. The Eurocommunist (the Cruise and Pershing-2) were not the only target of the news strategy which had a wider scope. The danger of war in Europe, the possible annihilation of our continent in a nuclear exchange, was indicated as the dramatic issue at stake.

Evident Signs

The Communists were invited to focus on this issue in meetings held at the party local headquarters and later in the main industrial plants where the unions are more powerful. After the summer, the signs of their total commitment to the anti-war campaign became too evident to be ignored. The government reacted mildly. 100,000 peace marchers paraded in Rome, with transportation organized from all parts of Italy, with an efficiency unaccustomed in this country that it might give reason for concern. The leftist Catholics joined the movement, while the Socialists, with one exception in Milan, abstained.

It would be a colossal mistake to underestimate what is happening. These huge demonstrations have both an impact and a strategy. The impact is obvious. People begin to be afraid.

The strategy is very subtle, and Washington should be more concerned by it than it appears to be.

These huge crowds are shrewdly directed to demonstrate against both the Americans and the Russians. There is a fine balance in the way they are conducted; so to appear objective. Let's get rid of the superpowers, so the argument goes.

And what about the Soviet superiority in conventional forces? We will discuss it later, is the reply.

Public Anxiety

By exploiting the public anxiety on nuclear arms, attention is diverted from the fundamental problem of Western Europe's incapacity of defending itself without some kind of nuclear deterrent. And so the anti-war and anti-nuclear campaign is far from being evenhanded between Washington and Moscow as it pretends to be.

This subtle strategy begins to have a real grip on the public. It has to be unveiled and explained because people are getting confused.

Attention should be called, also, on what the U.S. might do if the anti-war protest gets out of control.

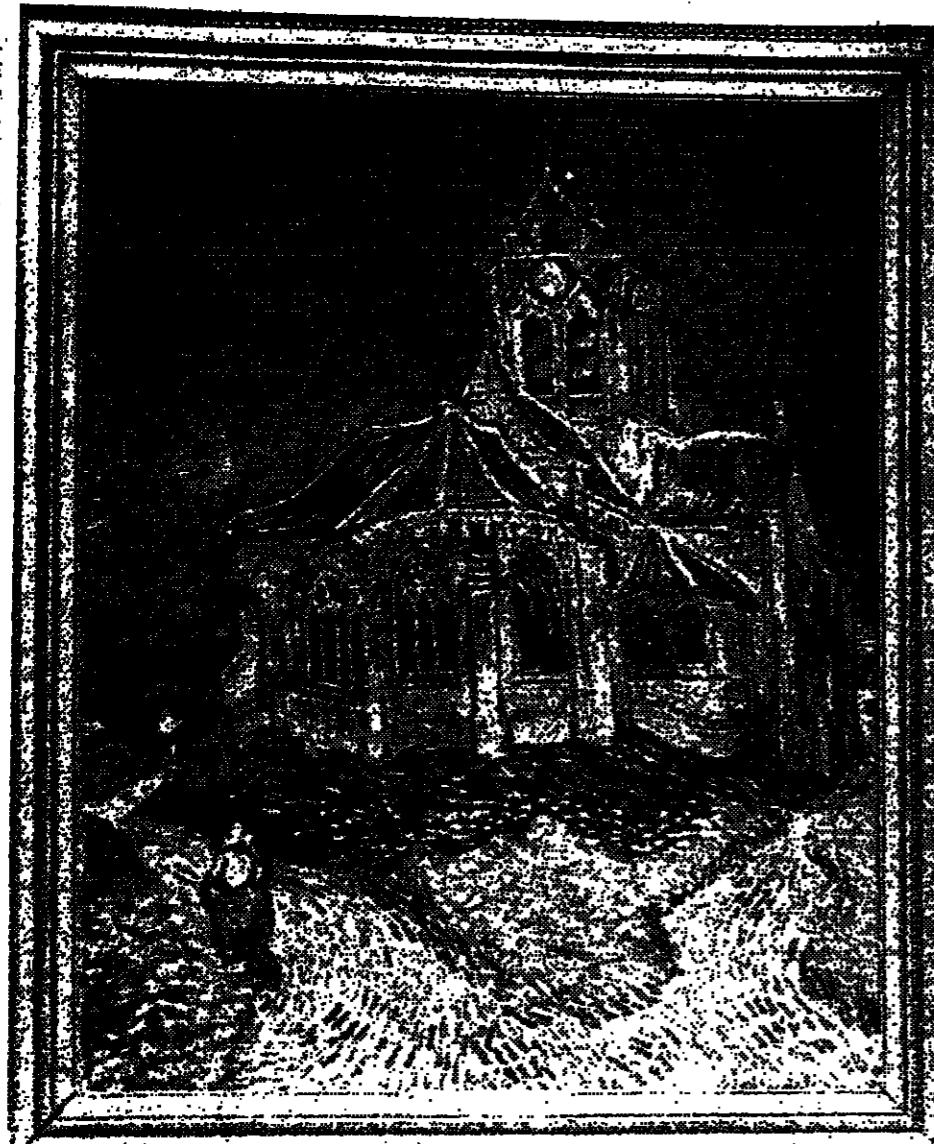
There are two schools of thoughts in this regard. Some people here believe that, should Western Europe drift toward neutralism, America would revert to its own instinctive isolationism, others are skeptical about the idea that the United States, which pursues a planetary defense policy and are determined to fight for the Gulf, which has been declared a zone of vital interest, would be prepared to abandon Europe, an even more vital area. Washington would somehow react to impede such an event.

The present U.S. administration has given quite a large publicity to its military programs. This may reassure the American public but it frightens people on this side of the Atlantic and provides the adversaries with formidable

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Nov. 13

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

(Continued on Page 11)

Arts
Travel
Leisure


'The Church at Auvers,' now in the Jeu de Paume, Paris.



'Street in Auvers,' now in the Ateneumin Taidemuseo, Helsinki.

The Well-Ordered Life: Buying by Mail Catalog

by Hebe Dorsey

NEW YORK — "I'm a mail-order junkie," Eileen Ford says as she settles down in her weekend retreat in Fairfield, Conn., surrounded by something like 100 mail-order catalogs. "I buy practically everything from catalogs, except fresh food."

Ford, who with her husband, Gerald, founded the famous Ford Model Agency, is one of many millions of working women who have no time for shopping in stores and no patience for it either. So, using her catalogs, from Suburbia she gets satin coat hangers and Christmas ornaments, from Sears Fifth Avenue down coats and panty hose, from Goyeys three dog beds, from Willoughby and Taylor emerald rings and from L. Magnin, she can, if she wants to, get the Great French Balloon Adventure — a floating trip on gentle breezes over the vineyards, castles and medieval villages of Burgundy.

But Ford is not just shopping. She is also working. "With 2,000 catalogs on the market, half of the Ford agency's \$13-million yearly billing for our models was made with catalogs last year, as against 20 percent two years ago," her husband says. "Mail order is the fastest growing section of the fashion retail industry."

Catalogs have come a long way since the days when grandma bought her whalebone corset from Sears, Robuck. The mail-order business was then catering to women in rural communities, whose chances of getting to a store were virtually nil. Today's shopper is more like Eileen Ford: a sophisticated career woman who will more likely buy marabou-trimmed satin pajamas for herself and a solid gold razor for her husband than butter chums and long woolen underwear.

According to Gerald Ford, out of those 2,000 catalogs only 200 are the traditional ones put out by department stores. The others are independent and exclusively mail-order, with a new trend towards super-deluxe ones. These are drastically affecting the modeling business.

"Those new luxury catalogs have resulted in a sharpening of the talent and skills of the models," he says. "There is such a thing as a new catalog model. She is no longer that farm girl-fresh type who was geared to appeal to the general American public. Today, she looks more like something out of *Vogue*, sleek, well-groomed and sophisticated, very much like the potential customer she is supposed to attract."

There's also a change of attitude. "Today's big money earners are models who not only look good but also have a knack for changing their hair, makeup and general appearance all by themselves and in a matter of minutes," he says. In other words, the big stars who used to come in surrounded by hairdresser, makeup artist and assorted stylists are out. The client who is paying top dollar wants a model who can change fast and do a maximum of photographs in a minimum amount of time.

It is not only the models who have gotten more glamorous. The photographers are also the cream of their profession, the same ones

who photograph for the glossy women's magazines. The settings too have been upgraded and range all the way from antique-filled living rooms to festively set holiday tables, again a far cry from the bread-and-butter approach of the old catalogs.

That trend towards sleek, beautifully illustrated catalogs can be traced back to Roger Horchow, who started the luxury catalog business in 1971. Horchow, who, through three catalogs (and a brand-new one devoted exclusively to antiques) grosses \$40 million a year, figures that only 50 out of 2,000 catalogs concentrate on luxury goods. He himself learned the ropes at Neiman Marcus, where he spent eight years, ending as vice president for mail order.

"I left because I thought there had to be a better way of doing it," he says. "When you're running a store, you cannot concentrate on the mail order."

Starting under the auspices of Kenton Corp. in 1971, Horchow says he bought that company out a year later and began on his own. He now produces 14 deluxe catalogs a year, called the Horchow Collection, plus *Trifles*, 3 years old, which comes out 10 times a year. "It is not much cheaper but has a broader appeal," he says. The third of his catalogs, a year old and known as *The Grand Finale*, is a bargain catalog, "something like Filene's basement through the mail."

Horchow, whose blonde models are seen lounging in gorgeous Hanae Mori silk caftans or Givenchy's "newest dream gowns of peach tulle, polyester and silk satin with delicate touches of tucking and lace," says he used top models and top photographers from the start. His catalogs are part of a world where buyers can order everything their heart desires from Maxim's delicacies, packed into an old-fashioned hatbox (\$70) to a caviar server (\$22.50) equipped with a mother-of-pearl, handcarved knife and spoon (\$100). Horchow, who says he buys 40 percent of his products abroad, has a list of 25,000 foreign customers.

Despite the number of catalogs on the market, Horchow says he does not feel the pinch of competition. "A lot of those are mom and pop operations which go bankrupt very fast," he explains.

Robert Sakowitz, president-owner of the Sakowitz department store in Houston, says mail order accounts for a little less than 10 percent of his business, which is a lot considering the volume of his store, a figure he will not reveal. "We sent out a million catalogs for Christmas," he says, "we'll send 750,000 for spring."

Sakowitz, who started this division in 1974 and puts out six catalogs a year, uses top models and photographers and has all the photography done in Dallas (where Sakowitz recently opened a branch) or New York, while the writing is done in-house. "It's easy to sell luxury," he says, "and some of our best sellers range from \$400 to \$600." Besides luxury, what sells, he says, are extremely practical things — for example, a pasta-making machine from Italy at \$1.95 — or items that appeal to the buyer's sense of humor — a heated pet pad, "ideal for the backyard dog house" at \$16.

Van Gogh's Vision In Stone and Wood

by Bob Reilly

AUVERS-SUR-OISE, France — Most people outside France had never heard of this popular-lined town outside Paris until former President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr of Iran and guerrilla leader Massoud Rajavi chose it last summer as their residence-in-exile. But for lovers of art and lovers of legend, Auvers has long been a shrine.

Cezanne journeyed here to paint. Earlier, Charles-Francois Daubigny, a landscape master and prime influence on the Impressionists, lived and worked in Auvers. Most notably, it was here that in 1890 Vincent Van Gogh spent the hectic last months of his life, and here, while painting one of Auvers' fields, that he made the decision to end it.

Auvers is 31 kilometers from Paris on route N. 328, or can be reached in an hour from Paris-Gare Saint Lazare, including the change at Pontoise. It's a place for an idyllic half-day in traditional French countryside, and though there's little chance of spotting Bani-Sadr shopping for tomatoes in the old marketplace, there is much to see, and a cheap, a medium-price and an expensive restaurant right on the town's main street.

Left from the station a serene little park shelters a controversial statue of Van Gogh, sculpted in 1956 by Ossip Zadkine. It was intended to stand before the Town Hall, but the city fathers rejected it. Of his work, Zadkine said: "Canvases, campstools, sticks of charcoal hang around his body like birds and pieces of a fence, a torn-away barricade. He is an escaped convict, carrying his bars."

The small Town Hall, further to the left, was once painted by Van Gogh decked out in Bastille Day regalia. In the facing inn, now called Chez Van Gogh, visitors can see the room

where the painter spent his final days. It was here that he scrawled, in the last of his letters to his younger brother Theo: "What's the use? Sorrow lasts all life long."

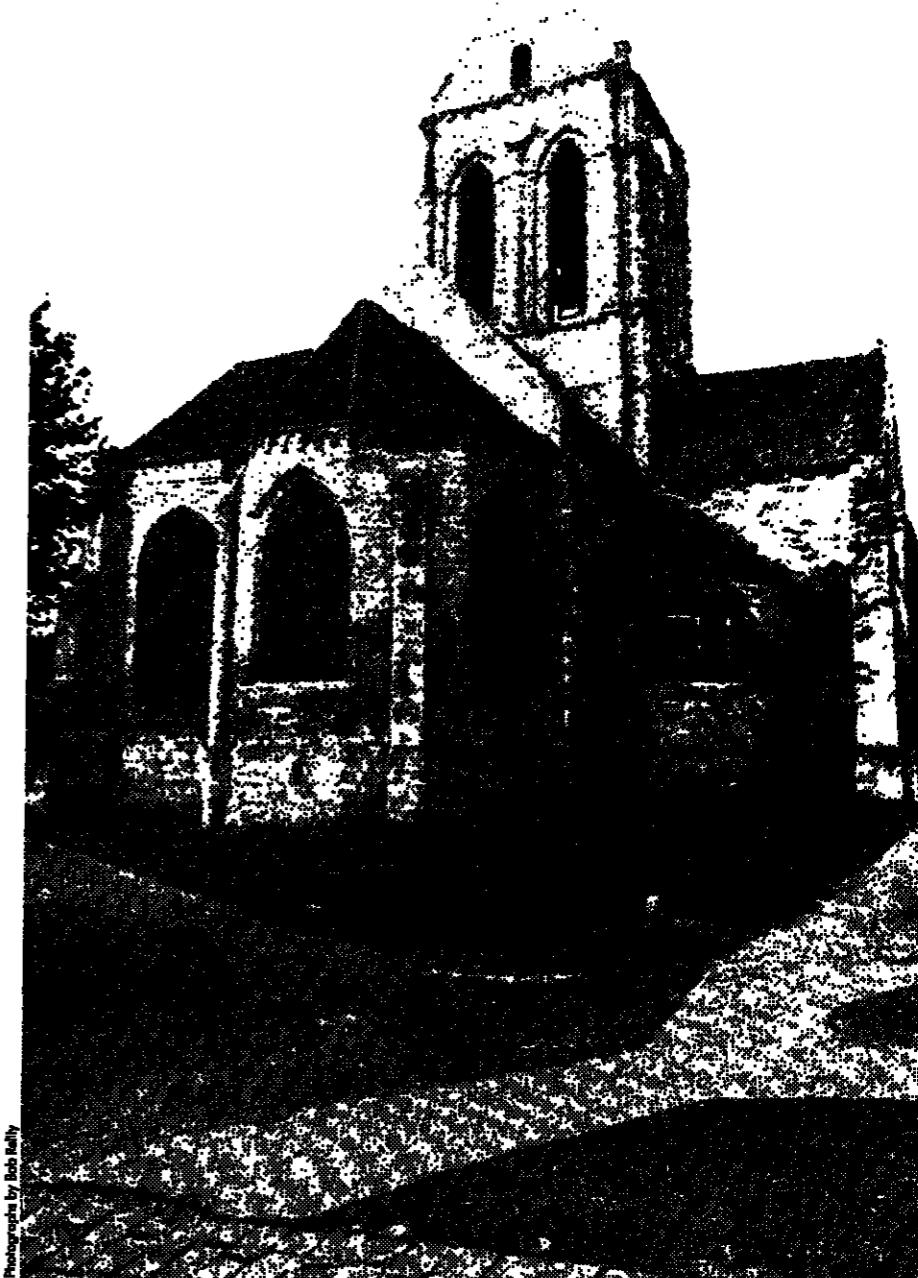
Vincent came to Auvers to be treated by what seemed to be the ideal physician for him, Dr. Paul Gachet, a nerve specialist who had helped Daumier and Manet. Gachet, a Sunday painter, entertained most of the Impressionists at his hilltop home (you can view the exterior at 82, rue du Docteur Gachet, a good 10-minute walk to the left of the Town Hall.)

Van Gogh hit it off well with Gachet and began to work in earnest, finishing in little more than two months 70 paintings and 30 drawings — many of them his finest works. He painted the countryside around Auvers, its 12th-century church, a portrait of Gachet and a particularly penetrating one of himself — all now in the Jeu de Paume Museum in Paris.

But the worry about money continued to haunt him (in all his life he sold only one picture). He could not sleep and would walk through the streets of Auvers talking to himself, brooding about the instability of his mind. He constantly feared he would be unable to continue working. "I can do very well without God, in my life as in my painting," he had written, "but I cannot, ill as I am, do without the thing greater than myself that is my life: the capacity to create."

On July 27 he was painting in one of the fields above the town, working — legend says — on the canvas of strangely menacing ravens swooping over cornstalks, now in the Van Gogh Museum in Amsterdam. Reaching for a pistol in his pocket, he put a bullet into his intestines. He managed to get back to the inn, and died there two days later.

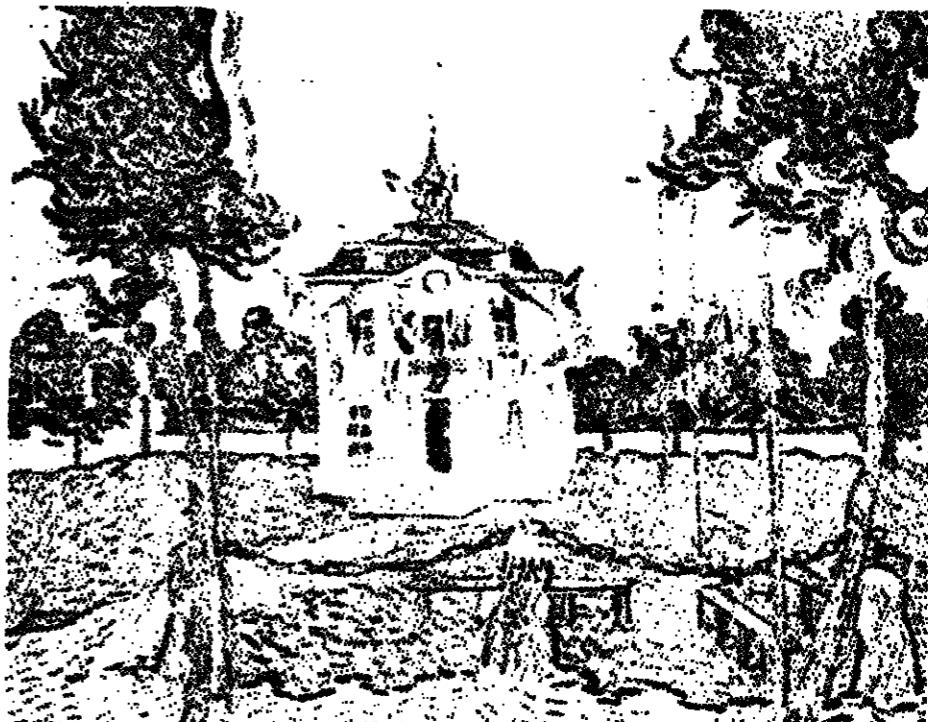
He was buried high over Auvers, in the cemetery behind the church he had painted a few weeks before.



The church as it still stands in the village.



Without its Bastille Day bunting, the Town Hall today.



'Auvers' Town Hall,' whose ownership is unknown.

How Big Is the Business of French Literary Prizes?

by Joseph Fritchett

PARIS — The book that won't be getting any of the major French literary prizes awarded this month — starting with the prestigious Prix Goncourt to be announced on Monday — is a best-selling exposé about the old-boy network of Left Bank literati who dictate French intellectual fashions.

Beyond its disclosures about the prize system — which were controversial enough for the first publisher to cancel publication — "Les Intellobrates" by Hervé Hamon and Patrick Rotman charts how French literary reputations are made (and smashed) in Paris by a handful of people. While coteries are as old as literature, the French speciality consists of the same people accumulating key positions as, simultaneously, writers, publishers and critics. In many countries, this would be regarded as a conflict of interest. In France, it is accepted as a mark of talent.

This Parisian brand of collusion attains its apogee in the literary prizes, a heady mix of commerce and culture. The five main fiction awards — Goncourt, Médicis, Interallié, Renaudot and Femina — generate enough extra sales to balance a publisher's accounts for the year. For an author, a prize opens doors to bigger advances, perhaps to a job with a publisher, to writing, to becoming a juror.

Most prestigious of all is the Prix Goncourt. The winning book, resplendent with a distinctive red sash, is practically guaranteed an extra quarter-million sales. They peak around Christmas, when the year's "Goncourt" is always a safe gift.

Started in 1903 with funds bequeathed by the writers Edmond and Jules de Goncourt, the prize is announced after a lavish lunch near the Comédie Française at Drouot Restaurant (which pays for the jurors' meal but leaves tipping to them). The 10 members of the jury — all prominent authors — discuss the literary vintage and crown the year's best work of French fiction.

In the inter-war years, the Goncourt brought recognition to major French writing talents. Proust and Maupassant were winners; Colette was a jury member. As publishing became bigger business, the prizes assumed great financial importance: Each year the "Goncourt" is worth several hundred thousand dollars to the winning publisher.

But because of the high stakes involved, major publishers have found a way to monopolize the prizes, with predictable cost to quality. Few recent winners have merited translation, and the typical "Goncourt" today probably is forgotten as quickly as the name of last year's Miss Universe.

"It has become a fraud, a system that fools the book-buying public and crushes authors," says Hamon, the co-author of "Les Intellobrates."

Bestsellers like this usually evoke a glazed look among Paris cultural insiders, who are accustomed to conversational snoots at the prize system and cynical about a cozy spoils system.

But "Les Intellobrates" caused indignation in the Left Bank neighborhood of publishing houses and expensive bistros frequented by French culture brokers because the book uses

prize-winning material are often slighted by publishers.

To achieve this quasi-monopoly, all the usual lobbying techniques are in play: Jury members are wooed with lunch and weekend invitations; women jurors who cannot drive are chauffeured around Paris as the prize season approaches.

The main publishers have important executives — such as Yves Berger at Grasset — who concentrates on prizes for the firm by cultivating influential jurors.

More important, 85 percent of the selectors for the Goncourt are linked to the gang of three. Overall, each publisher's share of major prizes in the last decade has corresponded roughly to the percentage of jurors linked to the firm: Grasset (34 percent), Gallimard (32 percent) and Le Seuil (16 percent).

While coteries are as old as literature, the French speciality consists of the same people accumulating key positions as, simultaneously, writers, publishers and critics. In many countries, this would be regarded as a conflict of interest. In France, it is accepted as a mark of talent.

Statistics to document the prize-market dominance of three Paris publishers — and names names to show how they got it.

Almost all the key prizes go to the "gang of three" among French publishers: Gallimard, the prestigious establishment firm; Bayard, the brash challenger whose name is a byword for aggressive marketing; and Le Seuil, which has a reputation for a strong list of nonfiction contemporary books. In the last decade, these three collected 82 percent of the prizes although they published only 25 percent of French fiction. To spread the wealth among the big three, jurors are reluctant to let two major prizes go to the same publisher.

"The awards go to an author, not to a book; and they go to a publisher, not to a writer," says a literary critic who insisted on anonymity. "It's just another trick, which is an open secret in the publishing world but is not understood by the public," agrees Hamon. A side-effect is that authors who are not considered

prize-winners are often slighted by publishers (they are authors who must publish somewhere), Hamon and Kolman point out that the figures point to a self-perpetuating oligarchy.

For example, adventurous publishers regularly lose promising new writers to the gang of three, who can lure away a young talent with the argument that only a major publisher can promote a prize-winner.

And questions of conflict of interest arise blatantly for many jurors who are paid employees of the main publishers. These men and a few women select books to be published by their firms, then push their own authors for prizes which will bring credit to them as editors and profits to their firm. On the Goncourt jury, for example, both Francoise Mallet-Joris and Francoise Nourissier are paid literary advisers for the Femina book prize. These television versions were bought by the French network TFI, where Mallet-Joris sat on the board of directors and on the board of TFI's separate production company for television films. Until recently, several top paid advisers

Being a juror is nice work. "Naturally, a jury member gets preferential treatment from his

own publisher, who pays him abnormally big advances," Hamon says. "And nobody who might have a novel of his own in competition someday will refuse an article, however shoddy, from a jury member."

The back-scratching system — known in French as "sending back the elevator" — includes the links between publishing and literary criticism. Nourissier, for example, besides being an author, a paid editor and a prize-juror, is also an active literary critic. He and many other French critics write about books that they have chosen to publish — and get their authors to write about their own work in turn.

Charges of collusion between publishers and critics alarms Jean-François Kahn, editor of "Les Nouvelles Littéraires," an influential Paris weekly devoted to French literature and literary politics. "It's natural for the prize jurors to defend the books they happen to know personally, and it's always possible for a dark horse to win," Kahn says, adding: "But it's dishonest for so many literary critics to also have paid jobs in publishing firms." Influential literary critics, he charges, have standing offers of well-paid advisory jobs in big publishing firms.

Another consequence of the system is that almost no one in French publishing earns a living simply as a full-time professional editor. "When I come to talk to my Paris editor, I feel embarrassed not to be discussing his work instead of my own," an American writer says.

French writers often defend their overlapping employment as a necessity because of the small French market. "But British authors can't earn their keep by their pens alone either, yet could not be simultaneously writers and publishers," notes Eugene Braun-Munk, a U.S.-born publisher in Paris. "But British writers are used to living less well."

Powerful Parisian literary figures are in a position to acquire more power. For example, a top Grasset editor, Francoise Verny, writes television adaptations of novels by Mallet-Joris — a Grasset author and also a jury member for the Femina book prize. These television versions were bought by the French network TFI, where Mallet-Joris sat on the board of directors and on the board of TFI's separate production company for television films. Until recently, several top paid advisers

Continued on page 9W

Shopping

Bespoke Tailoring in London

by Steven Rattner

LONDON — Savile Row is a name that has long been synonymous with bespoke (meaning spoken for, or ordered in advance) tailoring, and although the privilege of owning a suit from Savile Row might cost the equivalent of \$1,500 these days, those with the means will find English bespoke tailoring available elsewhere in the city for substantially less.

Some three miles from Savile Row, for example, Ray Thorn has for 18 years been wielding his shears in Beauchamp (pronounced BEECH-um) Place, a short block of trendy and tacky stores in Knightsbridge, just around the corner from Harrods. There, at No. 14, in somewhat cramped first-floor quarters packed with sample books and racks of clothes in progress, Thorn turns out some 750 outfits a year for Londoners and visitors — mostly suits, but trousers and jackets as well. Like other bespoke tailors, he is happy to serve those with only a few days in London.

At the current price of £285 (about \$520) a suit, Thorn's prices are substantially lower than those on Savile Row. But the purchaser of a suit from Thorn's or any other first-rate bespoke tailor still gets his choice of material, pockets done to his specification and the fine finishing touches such as hand-sewn buttonholes on his sleeves. Most important, he gets a glove-like fit impossible to duplicate in a ready-made model and he gets a suit made to last a minimum of five years before it shows signs of age, says Thorn. Indeed, most quality bespoke suits last substantially longer, and Thorn has one tailor whose time is dedicated to altering to today's style clothes bought years ago.

Thorn, a wiry, articulate man of 42, concedes that at such Savile Row establishments as H. Huntsman and Sons, which produces about the most expensive suits in London, the buyer gets more than when he pays Thorn's price. "At Huntsman's, everything is double-breasted, which means two days' work instead of one day," says Thorn, who worked at Huntsman's in 1954. "My suits have 6 fellings stitches to the inch while Huntsman's might have 10 or 11. There's no reason to pay £400 more just for that. You're not getting that much difference."

If you appear at Thorn's and tell the proprietor to dress you as if it were your first suit, this is what you will end up with: a dark flannel or pinstripe, probably single-breasted, with a trim waist, slightly flared coat, four buttons on the sleeve and either single or double vent in the back. The lapels will be of a conservative width, adjusted to suit the wearer. The trousers, with belt loops, will be a "close fit," straight-legged and cuffless, and will just break in front. Vests have virtually disappeared.

An experienced "cutter," as a top tailor like Thorn is known, will often spend as long as half an hour measuring a customer and examining the curves of his body. After a couple of weeks, the customer returns for a fitting, at which time a half-finished garment is tried on and adjusted. "I do it so it looks right," says Thorn, noting that most men do not have

symmetrical bodies. "My job is to balance the suit to make the customer look as normal as possible."

A week or so after the fitting, the finished garment is collected and, if possible, tried on again for inspection by Thorn's discerning eye. "I like to admire my own work," says Thorn, who most often appears in his shop wearing corduroys or blue jeans and a sports jacket. "I wouldn't let a suit out of my shop until I'm happy with it."

His advice for the London visitor who may be in town for just a few days and feels he does not have enough time to order a custom-made suit is not to worry: "I take some extra direct measurements and then it's cut straight to finish. Ninety-nine percent of the time it works." A deposit is expected with the order.

If £285 seems to be too much to spend, Thorn will make a jacket for £10 or trousers for £75. Like a number of tailors, Thorn also runs a shirt-making operation, which is more made-to-measure than bespoke. Shirts run about £38. Once a fit has been established, Thorn and most other quality tailors will even do business by mail, sending patterns for examination. However, part of the fun of going bespoke is visiting a tailor's shop, and Thorn's is no exception.

Thorn, a native of London, is descended from a long line of tailors. He took up the craft at age 14, making World War II military gear. Like so many other crafts in Britain, clothesmaking is a carefully ranked order. A "cutter," who like Thorn is usually the proprietor in a modest-sized establishment, can actually cut the material. Tailors (themselves) employ four or more of the sewing, while buttonholes and linings are left to another craftsman called a kipper. While the cloth is cut on a narrow band in the back of his shop, some 30 workmen complete the sewing and finishing in another building.

Some years ago Thorn discovered that he enjoyed bantering with the customers as much as cutting the clothes. "Every time I cut a suit from that I get a headache," he tells one prospective customer examining a particularly garish pattern.

"The nice thing about Ray is that unlike Savile Row tailors, going in and having a suit made was not an intimidating experience," says Richard Burt, a State Department official who has patronized Thorn's for eight years. "It's nice to have a tailor who will go across the road and have a pint of beer with you after fitting a suit."

In going bespoke, rely on the experience of friends, if possible, and feel free to ask tailors to show samples of their work. On Savile Row alone there are almost a score of tailors, and these include such famous names as Huntsman's, Poole's and Kilgour's. Most bespoke tailors in London — on Savile Row and off — do work for women as well as men.

Leading tailors of Savile Row include Ray Thorn, 14 Beauchamp Place (584-0461), £285; Robbin Stanford, 21 Conduit Street (493-5303), £375; Cyril Grimes, 48 Bishops Mansion, Bishops Park Road (736-1976), about £200; Blades, 3 Burlington Gardens (734-8911), £400; Tom Gilbey, 36 Sackville Street (734-4877), £270; John Morgan & Son, 11 St. George Street, Hanover Square (629-2127), £350.

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AUSTRIA
VIENNA, Konzerthaus (tel: 72.12.11) — Nov. 14-15: Vienna Chamber Orchestra, Philippe Entremont conductor and soloists (Mozart). Nov. 15: Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra, Maurizio Pollini conductor and soloist (Mozart). Nov. 16: "Die Walküre," Nov. 17: "Die Zauberflöte," Nov. 18: "Don Pasquale."

OF SPECIAL INTEREST

BORDEAUX, France — The Sigma 17 Festival has invited a wide selection of performing art companies for a week of cultural action and research running until Nov. 21.

From Nov. 16 to 18 there will be performances by the Douglas-Dean Company and by the Madrid dance groups of Brussels and Dakar, created by Maurice Béjart. On Nov. 20 and 21, the Japanese troupe Anjocho will present its "Way of 'Ayakoboshi'" and the Chilean Ballet, known more or less as "Ayakoboshi."

The main part of the research will be devoted to theater with performing troupes from France, West Germany, Czechoslovakia and Great

Britain. On Nov. 14, "Cirque Alerte," Nov. 16 to 18, "The Croc," Nov. 19-20, "Mike Higgins troupe," Nov. 16 to 21, "Atelier Actuel" and on Nov. 19, "Lierre Theatre and Jean-Paul Farre."

New trends in modern music will also be explored. Nov. 14: "Kiana," Nov. 15: "Brotherhood of Breath," Nov. 19: "William Brecker Kollection" and Nov. 21: "Adjacent Music."

Also scheduled are a thriller festival, an exhibit of modern sculpture and a seminar on advanced video work by researchers at Institut 5 MIL.

For more information, contact Centre Sigma, 1, rue Félix Faure, 33000 Bordeaux; tel: (56) 44.60.21.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE (tel: 240.10.66) — Nov. 14: "La Sonnambula," Royal Ballet; Nov. 17: "Romeo and Juliet," John Neumeier; Nov. 18: "Semiramide/Dances of Alibion/Hamerl/The Concert"; Nov. 19: "Wells Theatres (tel: 837.16.72) — London Chamber Opera Company, Nov. 17-21: "Dances of Love and Death," Robert Cohen choreographer.

ROYAL BANK ARTS COMPLEX (tel: 928.31.91) — Royal Festival Hall — Nov. 15 and 20: London Symphony Orchestra with the London Symphony Chorus, Colin Davis conductor (Beethoven, Tippett); Nov. 16: Boston Symphony Orchestra, Seiji Ozawa conductor (Beethoven, Stravinsky); Nov. 18: Royal Concert; Royal Liverpool Philharmonic Orchestra, David Atherton conductor; John Lith piano (Rachmaninoff, Scriabin).

ROYAL ALBERT HALL (tel: 589.82.12) — Nov. 15: "Philharmonia," Wolfgang Sawallisch conductor (Beethoven).

WIGMORE HALL (tel: 937.21.14) — Nov. 14: Franz Schubert Quartet of Vienna (Schubert); Nov. 15: New Zealand String Quartet (Schubert, Brahms); Nov. 18: Joseph Schmid, Josef Heflner piano (Janácek, Dvorák); Nov. 21: Nash Ensemble, Felicity Palmer soprano (Mozart, Prokofiev).

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Ozawa Celebrates a Birthday Con Brio

by David Stevens

PARIS — The Boston Symphony Orchestra is not the oldest orchestra in the United States, but it is arguably the one with the strongest connections to the roots of American musical life and European traditions. So it is singularly appropriate that the BSO's 100th anniversary this fall has been celebrated not only by an appropriate amount of whoopee at home, but by a world tour to Japan and musical centers of Europe.

The appropriateness of including Japan in the tour has something to do with Seiji Ozawa, the 46-year-old Japanese conductor who has been the orchestra's music director since 1973, as well as with a substantial amount of financing for the tour that came from Japanese commercial enterprises. Ozawa, a tiny package of energy and enthusiasm who has become a familiar figure in the world's concert halls in the last two decades, has enjoyed the birthday party as much as if it were his own.

"I thought it would be a headache," he said during the orchestra's two-day stop in Paris, "but the planning was quite good. I was busy and quite excited, and I think I am lucky to have experienced something like that in my life — that I happen to be the one who was there for the centennial."

"We have a good record of the orchestra because the orchestra practically started in Symphony Hall, and all the papers are there," Ozawa continues, referring to the Central European-style, acoustically celebrated concert hall that has been the orchestra's home since 1900. "It is amazing how many commissions, how many world premieres, how many American premieres — the American premieres are very important, more important than world premieres, because the United States was very behind Europe in the early days."

The record is clear on that. In this centennial season alone the programs include works by Bartók, Hindemith and Martin that were given world premieres by the BSO, but those that the orchestra introduced to America range from Mozart's Symphony No. 25, Haydn's No. 82 and Brahms' Fourth, to Debussy's "La Mer," Prokofiev's Violin Concerto No. 1 and several Stravinsky works.

That tradition is being kept up by the commissioning of 12 works from as many composers — eight American, four foreign — for the centennial season. "The big problem was to come down to 12," Ozawa says.

The Boston celebrations included a gala fund-raising concert on Oct. 18 with Isaac Stern, Itzhak Perlman, Rudolf Serkin, Mstislav Rostropovich and Leontyne Price taking part. During the final curtain calls, Stern spontaneously took concertmaster Joseph Silverstein's violin and struck up "Happy Birthday," with the Symphony Hall crowd joining in.

Four days later, on the actual anniversary of the first concert, the orchestra gave a free public performance of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony on the Boston Common, the first time it has ever done such a thing.

"Very exciting," Ozawa reports. "You know the Common is a big park, shaped — he cupped his hands — 'good for a concert. A few days before it was cold, like you don't



Seiji Ozawa of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

want to go out, then it went up to 60, then 70 on the day of the concert, almost no wind, and we got 100,000 people."

The Boston Symphony is a little bit in Symphony Hall," he says, shaping his hands into boxlike forms to suggest the limited audience inherent in the concert hall. "So it was good to do this, to be more outgoing. It is really the Boston Pops and Arthur Fiedler who did all of that in the past."

The BSO's audience is staid enough, but Ozawa thinks it has a flexibility not always found elsewhere. "With old traditional audiences, you put contemporary music on, you get letters or people walk out. In Boston it doesn't happen that way. There is a pioneer feeling, no one walks out, no complaints. There was a standing ovation for Roger Sessions' world premiere at the Friday afternoon concert," Ozawa says, emphasizing the historic ultra-conservatism of Friday matinee audiences. He was particularly pleased that the Sessions piece ("very deep, very complex, very logical") was entitled "Concerto for Orchestra," a neat historical reminder that in 1944 Bartók responded to a BSO commission with his like-named masterpiece.

The orchestra has strong German musical roots through such early music directors as Arthur Nikisch and Karl Muck, and similar French ties through Pierre Monteux and Charles Munch. Ozawa nourishes both these traditions.

"I grew up very much in the German tradition," explains Ozawa, whose slightly accented English, rapid and elliptical, is occasionally interrupted to look for the right word. "My main teacher, Hideo Saito, grew up in Dresden and Leipzig, he married a German woman, his

training, his lifestyle was German. It was Bach, Beethoven, Mozart, Schubert, Brahms; of Debussy 'La Mer,' no Ravel, no Bartók, he liked Bartók, but not much Stravinsky except for 'Le Sacre'."

In 1959, Ozawa won the annual conducting competition at Besançon, France, and came under the wing of Munch, who was on the jury and who brought Ozawa to Tanglewood, the BSO's summer home in the Berkshires, the following summer. So in a sense, Ozawa's links with his orchestra go back more than two decades.

He also did a year of apprenticeship under Karran and a year as an assistant to Bernstein, but the conducting style that seems to galvanize every extremity of his slight frame is his own, as are his shoulder-length hair and penchant for white turtlenecks and necklaces in his podium haberdashery.

His life is a tightly organized one, for although Ozawa is a thoroughly Western musician, his family is also strongly Japanese, and he wants his daughter, 9, and son, 7, to learn Japanese. "At first we sent them to school in Boston and had a Japanese tutor, but it was not enough. Japanese is a very difficult language."

So now the family lives in Japan, where Ozawa flies a lot on sleeper air liners, having given up all U.S. guest conducting. On vacation the family is reunited at Tanglewood, in Europe or on California skiing trips. During school time, it is back to the roots.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra plays in the Vienna Musikverein this weekend and in London at the Festival Hall on Monday and at the Albert Hall on Tuesday.

The Literary Prize Business

at the publishing firm of Robert Laffont were also influential editors at the weekly news magazine L'Express, which regularly excerpted topical books published by Laffont and praised Laffont-published books.

While these disclosures about the prize-system appeared long overdue when "Les Intellectuels" was written last spring, the passions around the awards still had enough power to kill the book at its initial publisher, Le Seuil.

"When we handed in the manuscript, Jacques Julliard, the editor who commissioned the book, liked it; so did the head of Le Seuil," Hamon recalls. But the director of a Le Seuil literary collection, François-Regis Bastide, threatened to resign because the book allegedly insulted the prize juries. Bastide's opposition bestowed intellectual respectability on the visceral objections of Hervé Bazin, the Goncourt committee chairman, whose big-selling books are published by Le Seuil and who was savaged in "Les Intellectuels." Le Seuil canceled publication. To achieve this quasi-mo-

nopoly, all the usual lobbying techniques are in play: Jury members are wooed with lunch and weekend invitations; women jurors who cannot drive are chauffeured around Paris as the prize season approaches. The main publishers have important executives — such as Yves Berger at Grasset — who concentrate on prizes for the firm by cultivating influential jurors.

Despite attempts to suppress the book elsewhere, a relative newcomer to French publishing, Jean-Pierre Ramsay, found it a useful stone to hurl into the Paris literary pond. It has proved more than just a succès de scandale, selling 35,000 copies in hardback.

Bastide has done well, too. His novel is one of five books shortlisted for the prize whose honor he defended. Among the favorites, two are published by Grasset and two by Le Seuil, including Michel del Castillo's "La Nuit du Décret," the critics' favorite.

Just Paris publishing gossip to some, the publishers' ability to manipulate prizes illus-

trates what Hamon and Romain call the "concentration" in a few hands of cultural-marketing power in France.

This trend toward a clique has been powerfully reinforced by television: Today, a French publisher says, "Successful French cultural figures are involved in academia for respectability, in publishing for money and in the media for power — and not just as stars, as decision-makers."

By spreading themselves wisely, a brigade of idea-brokers in Paris have positioned themselves to influence the cultural commerce in Paris; Hamon and Romain call them "traffic police of ideas."

Asked about the size of this network of trend-setters, Hamon says: "We expected to identify 200, but now we think probably there are no more than 40 big wheels."

It seems unlikely, even to Hamon and Romain, that their book — or any book — is going to change the system.

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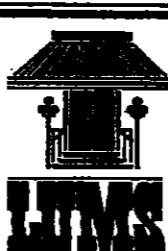
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A New Outlook in Burgundy

by Jon Winroth

DIJON, France — Becky Wasserman knows more about the wines of Burgundy than any other American or any foreigner. She probably knows more about them than any Burgundian, with the possible exception of Lalou Bize-Leroy, head of the Leroy wine firm at Auxey-Duresses in the Côte de Beaune. Both of them, it should be noted in passing, are women in this most male-dominated of French wine regions.

While many people have begun to despair of Burgundy's once-grand wines in recent years because of overhigh prices, overproduction, overgaring and overeverything but taste and quality, Wasserman expects a

renewal. She sees a whole new generation of young growers in their 30s who are going back to the old ways, making wines that taste of their appellations the way they are supposed to, and who are bottling their own produce instead of selling it off for blending into the shippers' often-nondescript wines.

Wasserman has gained her knowledge of Burgundy by living there for the last 13 years and first developing a formidable palate as an amateur. In 1975 she created a barrel-exporting business to the United States that rapidly grew to include wines she hunted down among the growers. She deals only with growers who bottle their own wines.

She says: "Burgundy is in transition. You can no longer go by what any recent wine books say about it. The biggest change is among young growers who no longer sell to the *négociants* [dealers]."

"At Gevrey-Chambertin there's Joseph Roy. He started sending his wines to the annual judgings at the Paris Salons de l'Agriculture and the Mâcon Foire Nationale des Vins. He encouraged fellow growers such as Philippe Rossignol at Gevrey and Jean-François Coche-Dury at Meursault to do the same."

"These young growers have taken it on themselves to revert to criteria that were considered primordial in the past. Perhaps the most important is to make wine from old vines, at least 15 years old."

Old vines give a low yield, sometimes only half the authorized amount for a *grand cru* appellation, 30 hectoliters to the hectare, but they give a richly concentrated juice that brings out all the characteristics of the soil of each appellation.

This is a difficult decision in today's world of cash flow and double-digit inflation. What aging the wine for up to two years in expensive oak barrels and then bottling it, the grower may not sell his wine until

three years after the harvest. He can get his money a few weeks after harvesting if he is willing to sell his wine in bulk to a *négociant*.

Wasserman says with these young growers it's more a question of honor and self-respect to make the best possible wine than to make as much money as fast as possible.

She also says there are many different styles of winemaking: "Some encourage the secondary malolactic fermentation by opening their cellar doors when the weather is warm, or even by heating the cellars, and they make beautiful wines."

"Others are against this and wait until summer arrives and the malolactic fermentation begins by itself. Their wines are just as good."

"In fact, theories of winemaking don't mean anything anymore. What counts is the knowledge that the vines must be of a certain age to show sugar to the authorized maximum whether the wine needs it or not. As Wasserman says, 'Too much sugar makes the wine anonymous. They just taste more or less like Burgundy but they don't have the character of their *cru*.'

"Those who vinify well don't do it to any particular taste — American, Belgian, German or whatever — they make their wine according to their own understanding of their particular *appellation d'origine contrôlée*."

"They don't hide their *terroirs* but bring them out with all the Byzantine nuances possible in Burgundy."

"None of these people is categorical about winemaking. They are constantly experimenting, which is what makes them so interesting. Especially in details such as whether to stem the grapes or not, or in what proportion. Some of them orchestrate aging in barrels like Toscanni."

"Living in Burgundy as she does, Wasserman has seen these changes take place. Many good wines of 10 years ago are now poor. Others that were poor then are excellent now. She works entirely by *terroir* and winemaker, following her nose."

She finds living in Burgundy a "fabulous advantage" because she has become part of the scenery herself. But it took her five years to interest the buying public in growers' wines, especially growers no one ever heard of before. "It shatters idols," she says.

"Burgundies are like phoenixes rising anew from their ashes. You never know when it will happen. The *terroirs* don't change. It's the growers who are good or bad."

Elvis' Biographer: Nothin' but a Hound Dog

by Arthur Spiegelman

NEW YORK — Albert Goldman's book "Elvis" was supposed to be the first serious appreciation of the superstar singer but turned out to be an unrelied, 591-page portrait of a man abused by drugs, wrapped in diapers because he was incontinent, getting his serial thrills by watching nearly nude teenage girls wrestle. As Goldman describes him, Presley was an easily manipulated puppet and a "punk" who ate mashed potatoes in greasy gravy with his fingers and fired bullets at television sets when annoyed him.

In fact, Goldman finds nothing good to say about Presley and loads his dislike for his subject with garish detail and adjectival overdoes. And what is regarded as the unkindest criticism goes to the heart of the legend: the music.

Goldman's Presley is a musical thief, a white cipher who made millions of dollars pirating black America's music, phrase for phrase, break for break, and then became a recluse on the profits, before dying of what the author calls "monumental overindulgence and terminal boredom."

Discussing Presley's musical style in an interview, Goldman says, "He was a big phonny. He would take records [by other artists] of the

song he was to record and steal every phrase. He just copied what was there. He was a cultural sponge."

But some U.S. heroes are sacrosanct, as Goldman, a former professor of literature at Columbia University, is finding out from the reviews. They accuse his book of everything from misguided use of the subjective to trying to cash in on the Presley legend to underestimating his musical greatness.

"Goldman," said The Washington Post, "can find the said words for Presley's greed but is at a loss to convey his glory."

And Goldman agrees to a certain extent. He says he could not in three and a half years of work, doing some 600 interviews and spending \$400,000 in research, find that glory or even a single redeeming feature in Presley.

"I had no strong feelings about Elvis before I started," he says. "By the time I finished, I would have given anything to find some redeeming virtue. People told me he did a lot for charity; I found he gave 12 benefits for charity in 25 years. They were all tax write-offs. People told me he was religious; he wasn't, it was megalomaniac."

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The art market

It's a Small World in Children's TV

by Nancy Beth Jackson

PARIS — Japanese sci-fi monsters march across the screens of Italian television every afternoon. West German children are charmed by a little Swedish girl who is strong enough to carry a horse and who manages just fine without parents. Big Bird of the American "Sesame Street" now speaks Arabic in 12 countries, where his program is called "Itah ya Simsim."

Children's television programming — like all television — doesn't stop at international borders. And neither does the criticism from parents about what their children see on television.

"Children adore the Japanese science-fiction programs; parents detest them because of the violence and all the products that accompany them," says Bernadette Renier-Delahaye, a Parisienne with two daughters, ages 9 and 11. "Some cartoons on television are excellent," says a UN executive in Rome, "but when it comes to space-age violence, I have my doubts about the educational value of robots trying to knock each other off."

What children should see on television and when are questions that preoccupy television executives, educators, critics and parents in all countries. "Slaves of the TV screen," one Italian critic calls them: A 1980 study by the International Organization of Journalists in Prague indicated that in the 1970s, about 2 million Italian children out of roughly 14 million under 16 watched television an average of one and a half to two hours a day — or longer than they spend in outdoor games. Seventy percent of France's children — 77 per cent in rural areas — watch television daily with 74 per cent of the 8-12 age group viewing as much as four hours a day. In Austria, a Die Presse survey in 1977 found that as many as 73 per cent of that country's youngsters were television fans, with the average pre-schooler watching about eight hours weekly.

The numbers of young viewers and hours spent before the television set can be expected to increase as more European mothers enter or return to the labor market. Throughout Europe, city children who might have gone to the playground with their mothers now park in front of the television.

A long history of controversy in the United States gave rise to programs on both commercial channels and public television, which aimed at providing education as well as diversion for youngsters, particularly pre-schoolers. Some of the innovation has spilled over into international programming. The Children's Television Workshop, originator of "Sesame Street," is now the biggest television producer in the world, according to Peter Orton, a consultant for the workshop in London. Initially, however, many European television executives were reluctant to adopt the "Sesame Street" format because they felt the explosion of colors, quick pace and repetition — "Sesame Street" trademarks — were just bad programming. Resistance was broken down partly because "Sesame Street" is flexible enough to be



tailored to the needs of children in various nations.

In Sweden, for instance, the emphasis is not just on intellectual development but on "emotional development."

"On our 'Sesame Street,' we have the children count their kisses," explains Dajny Ellison, assistant director of children's programming at SR2 in Stockholm. "We are very aware of trying to give children reality in an amusing way and working with hot, strong feelings, sometimes forbidden, sometimes difficult, dealing with subjects like divorce and death."

Often national versions are so altered in concept and material that U.S. fan would find little to recognize, but that's the whole point. "We didn't want to be accused of cultural imperialism," Orton says.

But U.S. and British television programs — making up 98 per cent of all programming around the world, according to Orton — do heavily influence television viewing in all countries. The amount of overseas programming varies, however, depending on the philosophy of the home government. Martin Meckman, a Dutch banker who formerly lived in Paris and now is based in Frankfurt, sees the basic difference in children's programming in France and West Germany in the number of U.S. shows adopted. "German TV, unlike French TV, takes over a lot of things from the United States. In Germany, the United States is more or less Nirvana."

The international television menu for children offers up a smorgasbord. Dishes have included Tom and Jerry cartoons, Walt Disney, carefully conceived pre-school programs such as "Sesame Street" and the BBC's "Playschool," Japanese space adventure and monster movies, and situation comedies such as "Gilligan's Island."

On the whole, however, Europe offers far less television specifically geared to children than does the United States (one U.S. cable channel now broadcasts only children's pro-

grams from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.). With only a few hours of children's programming daily, generally in the late afternoon, the European show ends up having far more impact than a program in the United States, Orton suspects. But the jammed programming also means that children often watch programs intended primarily for UN.

The UN executive in Rome complained about violent westerns and even soft-porn programs shown in the afternoon when he wasn't around to monitor the programs for his daughter. He feels he solved the problem by limiting the number of hours she could watch each day. On the plus side of adult programming, the Dutch banker in West Germany is pleased that his 9-year-old "TV addict" daughter prefers "anything to do with the theater, opera, visual arts." When they lived in Paris, the little girl's favorite viewing was Molière, not the Muppets.

Because of irregular programming, parents find they must study scheduling and often watch the programs with children to know what is being offered. Several years ago a French program, so violent that children were having nightmares and teachers noticed changes in school performance related to its viewing, was pulled off the air when enough parents, teachers and doctors complained.

"You have to be on the ball to know when things are on," complains Marsha Lee, an American political scientist in Paris with two small daughters. Her children rush to watch the commercials but tend to wander away during the slow-paced programming for children. Rather than worrying about the bad influence of television, she has videotaped 100 hours of the original "Sesame Street" as an educational aid.

Still, different countries try to stress quality. Competitions for excellence in children's programming are held in West Germany (the Munich Prize, awarded every two years) and Japan (the Japan Prize). Sweden, Czechoslovakia and Romania all have reputations within the trade for sensitive children's programming. British television strives to use air time for more than just entertainment. Jackie Reed, a London mother who grew up with the still popular "Blue Peter" program, applauds such science-fiction series as "Doctor Who," serializations of literary classics ("Playschool") and special news roundups for children several times a week. But she is dismayed by "the trash in between."

Most countries aim to direct the nature of their children's television programming by restricting how much foreign content can appear on domestic screens, by originating programs and by adapting programs such as "Sesame Street" to national auras. When it comes right down to viewer interest and production ease and economy, however, the dubbed cartoon probably is the hands-down winner.

"But Bugs Bunny is not an enrichment program," mourns Michael Dunn, a U.S. television consultant who was the prime mover in "Sesame Street" abroad. "Most countries in the world are in horrible shape when you realize the amount of television time available but how little of it helps make children adults."

er setting. Photographs of these places, and half-photographic reconstruction of the Painted Room by Mantegna, accord ill with the veritable treasures that are here.

The catalog, however, with 14 introductory essays by English and Italian experts, and detailed notes and entries by 26 authorities, finely printed and magnificently illustrated, will be standard work on Mantuan cultural history for many years to come.

At the British Museum are three exhibitions, each of which treats its theme in a more modest but infinitely more satisfying way. The Kier collection of medieval enamels is perhaps the most famous in private hands. Under the title Medieval Limoges, 55 masterworks from the Kier collection, plus a few pieces from other collections for comparison, are on show until Jan. 30.

Another great private collection was that of Goya Prints, made by the dealer/historian Tomás Harris, which was squirmed in its entirety by the British Museum in 1979. Since it contained many variants and working proofs, the museum has been able to mount until Jan. 24, a tremendous show with an example of almost every etching and lithograph by the master.

In the adjoining Oriental Gallery of the mu-

seum, and showing until mid-March, is The Heritage of Tibet, a collection of art objects and artifacts from the museum's own holdings of Tibetan works. The majority of the exhibits have some direct or implied religious significance, and include a double-skull drum, embroidered pictures, jewelry, a talisman box, fiber and parchment evil-spirit trap and the finely ornamented ritual dress and boots of a dancing monk.

The exact opposite of Oriental fantasy is to be seen in an anthology of the new realism in British painting chosen by the critic Edward Lucie-Smith. Titled The Real British it is at Fischer Fine Art, 30 King Street, St. James's, S.W.1 until Nov. 30. Notable among the 12 exhibitors are Diane Abbott, Rory McEwen, with his watercolors on vellum, David Tindle, and Lucy Mackenzie, who works in the Old Master medium of oil on gesso.

Finally, two modern masters are to be seen in two separate exhibitions in the same building, 24 Davies Street, W.1. On the sidewalk level, at Lumley Cazier to Nov. 27 are 40 lithographs by James Abbott McNeil Whistler while downstairs at J.P.L. Fine Arts is a splendid selection of 35 watercolors and drawings by Paul Signac showing to Dec. 18.

grams from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.). With only a few hours of children's programming daily, generally in the late afternoon, the European show ends up having far more impact than a program in the United States, Orton suspects. But the jammed programming also means that children often watch programs intended primarily for UN.

The UN executive in Rome complained about violent westerns and even soft-porn programs shown in the afternoon when he wasn't around to monitor the programs for his daughter. He feels he solved the problem by limiting the number of hours she could watch each day. On the plus side of adult programming, the Dutch banker in West Germany is pleased that his 9-year-old "TV addict" daughter prefers "anything to do with the theater, opera, visual arts." When they lived in Paris, the little girl's favorite viewing was Molière, not the Muppets.

Because of irregular programming, parents find they must study scheduling and often watch the programs with children to know what is being offered. Several years ago a French program, so violent that children were having nightmares and teachers noticed changes in school performance related to its viewing, was pulled off the air when enough parents, teachers and doctors complained.

"You have to be on the ball to know when things are on," complains Marsha Lee, an American political scientist in Paris with two small daughters. Her children rush to watch the commercials but tend to wander away during the slow-paced programming for children. Rather than worrying about the bad influence of television, she has videotaped 100 hours of the original "Sesame Street" as an educational aid.

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Extraordinary Works, Dirt-Cheap

by Sourou Melikian

PARIS — The most extraordinary objects are far from being the most expensive: the axiom acknowledged by all old auction-house hands was verified twice at a sale of Chinese art conducted at Drouot this week by the auctioneer Jean-Paul Courtois.

The first extraordinary piece in the sale was a seated lion of gilt bronze, 8.5 centimeters high, cast under the Tang dynasty in the eighth or ninth century. It ultimately goes back to the seated lions on either side of the enthroned monarch in Middle Eastern iconography and is a distant descendant of the roaring lions from Achaemenid Persia. The suggestion of power contained power and wrath through the tense posture, the snarl and the glare is rarely equalled. At 39,000 francs (about \$7,000) it was one of the season's cheapest masterpieces.

The second extraordinary item in the Chinese sale was a painting on silk. While it may not compare in intrinsic beauty with the seated lion, it reflects one of the oddest quirks of art history: a rare moment in the encounter of two cultures. The uninitiated viewer would hardly find anything unusual about the eggshell-colored vase on a typical Chinese stand. Blossoming sprays of Chinese flowers come out of the vase. Two vertical lines of carefully drawn ideograms at bottom left stress the Chinese character of the composition. They read: "Lang Shih-ning [in the] 12th Moon of the 3d year of Yongzheng."

This, the catalog tells us, is the signature of the Italian Jesuit Giuseppe Castiglione, followed by a date corresponding to the year 1726. In his biography of the adventurous Italian, born in Milan in 1688, titled "Giuseppe Castiglione, a Jesuit Painter at the Chinese Court," Michel Beurdeley tells a story that would be assailed by critics as wildly improbable in any work of fiction. Castiglione learned painting in Genoa at age 19 when he was still a Jesuit novice; the fact might be questioned were it not for a guidebook to Genoa written in 1736 in which two paintings said to be by him, illustrating the life of St. Ignatius, are described in a section dealing with the Chapel of the Novices. And there indeed an American scholar, George Loehr, discovered them in 1961.

The young monk's desire was to become a missionary in China. In 1715, he landed at Macao, the catalog tells us, it is the signature of the Italian Jesuit Giuseppe Castiglione, followed by a date corresponding to the year 1726. In his biography of the adventurous Italian, born in Milan in 1688, titled "Giuseppe Castiglione, a Jesuit Painter at the Chinese Court," Michel Beurdeley tells a story that would be assailed by critics as wildly improbable in any work of fiction. Castiglione learned painting in Genoa at age 19 when he was still a Jesuit novice; the fact might be questioned were it not for a guidebook to Genoa written in 1736 in which two paintings said to be by him, illustrating the life of St. Ignatius, are described in a section dealing with the Chapel of the Novices. And there indeed an American scholar, George Loehr, discovered them in 1961.

The young monk's desire was to become a missionary in China. In 1715, he landed at Macao,

and soon after became enrolled as a court painter. We have no clue as to how the European artist learned the Chinese side of the craft and can only surmise that he did so while mastering the Chinese language and its inseparable ideogrammatic transcription system.

Three paintings now in the Taiwan National

Museum demonstrate that he achieved technical competence fairly quickly. In the earliest,

dated 1723, a Chinese vase on a wooden stand

is filled with flowers. The lotus blossoms are

handled rather like roses in a European still

life. A highly realistic wicker stalk curving

down is far from the Chinese mood. So is the

shading of the vases, which is intended to con-

vey volume. The uniform ground is a light

ocher and the vertical lines of Chinese script in

the upper corner are its most Oriental features.

Indeed, the European background of the artist

sticks out a mile.

Castiglione never lost it. In fact, he was the

great propagator of Western aesthetic ideas in

China. He even designed and masterminded

the construction of a huge Versailles-type pal-

ace at the request of the Emperor Chien-long,

who was burned in 1860 when European

troops looted Peking. We still have the Euro-

pean-style engravings, 20 plates in all, execut-

ed by Jesuit-trained Chinese pupils in 1780.

While the Chinese authorities were determined

to stop the spreading of Christianity and other

foreign ideas in the country, to the point of

hanging a few monks tortured and executed

every now and then, they appear to have been

strangely indifferent to the corrupting influ-

ences of foreign art.

Indeed Chinese artists copied the Chinese

style works done by foreigners. Beurdeley, the

author of the best monograph on Castiglione,

who described the painting, reckons that the

Drouot still life, although inscribed with the

Chinese signature — Lang Shih-ning — of the

Jesuit, is in fact not by him. He considers it to be

one of many paintings done at the time by Chinese artists who worked in his style and

forged his signature.

Sur enough, the still life, supposedly done

only three years after the Taiwan vase of 1723,

is far more Chinese in feel. The shading, for

example, comes closer to the early Ming, 14th-

15th-century type of shading — which

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BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Mitsui Seeks Way Out of Costly Iran Venture

Toyota, Nissan Report Vehicle Exports

Reuters

TOKYO — Toyota said Friday its vehicle exports in October rose to 141,000 from 133,000 in September, but were off 100 from a year earlier. Nissan, meanwhile, said its October exports fell to 116,800 from 126,300 in September but were up from 109,800 a year earlier.

Toyota said October exports were helped by increased shipments to the United States, Africa and Saudi Arabia, while Nissan said its total was the highest for any October. Despite voluntary restraints on car exports, shipments to the United States by both manufacturers rose from a year earlier.

Showa Aluminum to Close Smelting Plant

Reuters

TOKYO — Showa Aluminum Industries said Friday it will suspend operations at an aluminum smelting factory at Omachi, in northern Japan, next June because of protracted aluminum slump and high power costs.

It said it could not elaborate on how long the closure would last, but the union had been notified and negotiations are planned to transfer all 134 workers at the plant to other divisions.

Showa also said it planned to cut production next month at two other smelting plants, at Chiba to 26,000 from 48,500 metric tons a year, and at Kitagata to 6,000 from 11,000 metric tons a year.

Ruhrgas, Russians Discuss Pipeline Gas Price

Reuters

BONN — The West German energy group Ruhrgas is conducting talks with the Soviet Union on the price of gas to be pumped through the projected new pipeline from Siberia, a company spokesman said Friday.

Agreement on the price is the only major unresolved element in a multi-billion dollar deal under which the Soviet Union will supply a total of 40 billion cubic meters of natural gas a year to Western Europe for a 20-year period.

WestLB Expected to Get 1 Billion DM

Reuters

FRANKFURT — Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale probably will receive a larger than expected capital increase of 1 billion Deutsche marks early next year from the state government of North Rhine-Westphalia, banking sources said Friday.

Negotiations between the state and bank had earlier centered on an increase of 600 to 700 million DM.

The new plan, still to be approved in the state's 1982 budget discussions, would meet WestLB's capital requirements for the next five years all at once, the sources added.

Manhattan Savings Bids for Ailing Rival

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Manhattan Savings Bank has made a bid to acquire the ailing Central Savings Bank, the 24th-largest savings bank in New York City.

The decision on whether the 10th largest savings bank in New York will be allowed to acquire Central will depend largely on the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, which insures deposits in savings banks and which would bear the cost of the merger brought about by Central's recent losses.

FTC Acts to Delay Mobil Bid for Marathon

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Federal Trade Commission acted Friday to delay Mobil's proposed takeover of Marathon Oil, asking for more information from both companies, a Marathon spokesman said.

The request extends the waiting period before Mobil can purchase any Marathon shares until 10 days after Mobil complies with the request," Michael Russo said from Marathon's Findlay, Ohio, headquarters.

"We are very pleased," he added.

Marathon opposes the \$5.1 billion takeover attempt, and Ohio congressmen have been fighting a plan whereby Mobil would be able to take over Marathon on a conditional basis pending an FTC review.

Sen. Howard M. Metzenbaum, an Ohio Democrat, rushed a letter to all members of the FTC urging rejection of the proposal.

The letter, signed by three other members of Congress, said the congressmen had learned that the FTC's Bureau of Competition was prepared to recommend that Mo-

Tracy Dahlby
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — Ten years ago, the shrewd men at Mitsui, Japan's giant industrial group, took a well-calculated gamble when they decided to spend \$250 million on the construction of a petrochemical plant in Iran.

It was the first major investment by a Japanese company in the oil-rich Middle East and central to Japan's bid to secure a steady, stable supply of petroleum-based raw materials to feed its manufacturing industries.

Mitsui lost its bet. Today, the yet-unfinished project, Japan's largest single overseas investment, has swallowed up \$1.4 billion of the company's money and stands out as the great white elephant among the country's otherwise successful foreign ventures.

Mitsui, which holds a 50-percent stake in the ill-fated complex at Bandar Khomeini in southern Iran, has delivered an ultimatum to its Iranian partners.

In Tokyo last week, company officials told Mostafa Taheri, president of Iran's National Petrochemical Co., that Mitsui would withdraw from the project unless Iran agreed by mid-December to pay all further costs to complete it.

Work on the sprawling complex has been virtually stalled since the Islamic revolution in January, 1979, when it was thought to have been 85 percent complete. The outbreak of the war between Iran and Iraq in September, 1980, forced the few remaining Japanese technicians at the plant to flee. Since then, repeated bombings by Iraqi jet fighters have, it is estimated, inflicted several hundred million dollars damage on the facility.

Mr. Taheri came to Tokyo to persuade Mitsui that the plant, which was originally scheduled to go into operation last year, could still be made to pay if the Japanese would continue their financial support, something they have rejected flatly so far.

Mounting odds against the project's future viability prompted Mitsui to stop investment pay-

ments last April. Now the company insists that it will only provide basic technical assistance on plant construction and operation and only if Tehran agrees to bear all future costs.

"All [Mr. Taheri] did was show us reams of figures which basically meant nothing," said Mitsui Managing Director Toshiro Iijima. "There is no sense of reality in what [the Iranians] are telling us."

What is real enough, however, is the financial burden Mitsui shoulders as a result of the troubled venture. Company officials said that the interest payments on loans outstanding for the plant's construction now amount to 100 million yen (\$440,000) a day.

Obliged to start paying the principal on these loans next February, Mitsui has pressed its Japanese bankers for a delay. The banks have agreed, industry sources here quickly to cut further losses in Iran.

Mitsui's patience has been strained by what is viewed here as the incompetence of Iran's Islamic leaders in business affairs.

Strained Patience

Under the joint-venture agreement, Iran is obliged to insure a long-term supply of naphtha and other basic ingredients essential to petrochemical production.

Now that the war with Iraq has punched a hole in Iran's ability to produce these items domestically, however, Tehran has started talking about substituting with costly imports.

"A supply of cheap raw materials was the key to this project," Mr. Iijima explained. "But the Iranians have changed their ideas about on how to provide [it] at least three times in the last year. Against that kind of uncertainty it's simply impossible for [Mitsui] to go on."

Mitsui has estimated that annual sales of petrochemicals from the complex, once completed, could reach roughly \$1 billion. Iranian officials have insisted that the figure would be at least twice that.

That would require Iran to sell the product on its domestic market prices," a Mitsui spokesman said.

A religious country might be able to pull that off, but it doesn't exactly square with our practical business sense."

Mr. Taheri's attempts to bargain Mitsui into a compromise reflected

Waiting in the wings to see what happens to Mobil's efforts."

They charged that the takeover would increase oil industry concentration and reduce competition in Ohio, Utah "and many other state and regional markets with respect to many oil and gas products."

And they said the deal would put upward pressure on interest rates by tying up scarce credit and capital."

Also signing the letter were Democratic Sen. John Glenn, and Republican Reps. Clarence J. Brown and Mike Oxley, all of Ohio.

"Within an Eyelash"

"They were within an eyelash of consummating the deal," said Rep. Oxley, who earlier this week got a copy of the draft agreement worked out by Mobil with the FTC staff.

Marathon lawyers heard of the Mobil negotiations with FTC staff members and forced release of the draft agreement, according to a congressional source who asked not to be identified.

Thomas Campbell, director of the FTC Bureau of Competition, and Mobil spokesman James Anna declined comment.

Meanwhile, Rep. Brown said Rep. John Dingell of Michigan, chairman of the House Energy and Commerce Committee, had assured him that joint House-Senate committee hearings will be held on Mobil's takeover attempt.

In another development, the Senate approved by voice vote a resolution calling on the Department of Justice and the FTC "to actively and vigorously enforce the antitrust laws."

VW Approves Funds For 2 Subsidiaries

Reuters

WOLFSBURG, West Germany — Volkswagen Friday approved a consolidation package of more than \$195 million for its Brazilian and Argentine subsidiaries. A spokesman for Volkswagen do Brasil said the parent company will invest \$80 million in it to help with current economic difficulties.

The VW supervisory board also approved the appointment of Carl Hahn as managing board chairman to succeed Toni Schumacher.

These plans were aided earlier

Thursday when the Bank of Canada cut its discount rate by almost 1/4 points to 16.13 percent, the lowest level in six months.

[Mr. MacEachen predicted that the Canadian economy, which recorded no real growth in 1980, would expand at a rate of 3.6 percent next year, United Press International reported. Inflation, now 12.5 percent, would remain high and unemployment would ease to 7.2 percent from 8.3 percent, he forecast.]

The government said that "al-

though Canada has a growing ca-

acity to finance its own invest-

ment requirements, foreign capital

and technology would continue to

play an important role in Canada's

economic development in the

1980s and beyond." The economic

program forecasts capital invest-

ment of \$70 billion Canadian dol-

lars (about \$31 billion), mostly in

large energy and other natural re-

source projects, by 2000.

Finance Minister Allen Mac-

Norway Boosts Price Of North Sea Crude

Reuters

OSLO — Norway's state oil

company Statoil said Friday it

raised the price of North Sea crude

1.50 a barrel to between \$37 and

\$37.50 a barrel, effective Nov. 2.

A spokesman said the company

decided Wednesday to adjust its

price after British National Oil

Corp. boosted its reference price

\$1.50 a barrel to \$36.50.

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Now that the war with Iraq has punched a hole in Iran's ability to produce these items domestically, however, Tehran has started talking about substituting with costly imports.

The government itself, however, has displayed few signs of flexibility on the issue. "If we get a firm answer the matter may be subject to further negotiations," Mr. Iijima said.

Should the company withdraw, it would stand to collect a maxi-

mum of \$600 million in official benefits under a government-sponsored export insurance program.

Financial bureaucrats here have expressed their concern that the payment of such a huge sum to Mitsui would put an unacceptable strain on Tokyo's already deficit-ridden state finances.

In setting the mid-December deadline for an Iranian reply, industry sources said Mitsui hopes to force Tehran into tactical concessions on project financing that might pave the way for additional Japanese investment.

So far, however, Iran has displayed few signs of flexibility on the issue. "If we get a firm answer the matter may be subject to further negotiations," Mr. Iijima said.

"But right now the two sides are very far apart."

NYSE Prices Off Amid Uncertainty

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed lower Friday in sluggish trading as investors focused on the uncertainties of the worsening economy and Reagan administration's efforts to deal with it.

After the market closed, the Federal Reserve reported that the broader definition of the U.S. money supply, the M-1B, rose \$2.2 billion to \$433.2 billion in week ended Nov. 4, while the M-1A rose \$1.5 billion to \$360.3 billion.

The Dow Jones industrial average was down slightly all day and accelerated its drop near the close to end off 4.66 points at 855.85.

Deficits led advances, around 980 to 600, and volume slid to 45.55 million shares from 55.72 million Thursday.

"The market is placing on the completion of the plant.

All Blacks vs. French: Things May Get a Bit Rough Before Dinner

By Bob Donahue
International Herald Tribune

TOULOUSE, France — In a nutshell, the old rules are: You shall knock each other down on the grass, again and again for 80 minutes, and then all 36 of you shall have dinner together. No money shall change hands. The pleasure, if any, of the spectators, if any, shall be irrelevant.

Such was football. Its saving grace was to be preposterous.

The joke was partly on schoolmasters who sent the young enemy out on the grass to bash itself blearily. The game took on an appeal of its own, and a conviviality. From Rugby School the great joke graduated a century and a half ago to nearby Cambridge and Oxford, whence it spread around the world. The players had taken charge.

Football has come a long way, especially in North America; yet even there the old whimsy survives, if you know where to look. In recent years the university alumni of Columbia and Notre Dame have found illustrated rugby articles in their magazines.

The place to look this weekend is Toulouse, where New Zealand and France have a Saturday night appointment for dinner. The pre-dinner doings will be noteworthy.

The old joke has always threatened to go haywire. While Romanian students were taking the game home from French universities intact (no padding, no substitutions), Americans were adding helmets and platoons, and subtracting dinner.

Hard New Zealand farmers were quickly formidable. They would sail to Europe, play dressed all in black and win almost always. The British, unable to whip them, made supercilious comments about farmers and backwater dominions. Today the world's best-regarded forward is still a New Zealander, Graham Mourie, and if you remark that he looks at home in Europe's best hotels he will retort dryly that he's a dairy farmer.

A Habit of Winning

All Blacks aren't supposed to lose. The folks at home who now rise before dawn to watch via satellite, wouldn't understand. Wales, Australia, France and England suffer similar pressures.

Of their 244 matches in Europe from 1905 to 1980, All Blacks won 220 and drew eight, for a victory rate of 91.8. But in their present eight-match tour of France, Mourie's All Blacks have already lost once and drawn once in five matches, and the hardest games remain:

the test matches here on Saturday and in Paris a week later.

In France it took World War II and reconciliation between British and French administrators to put French rugby back on a by-and-large amateur track after a sideways slide into professionalism in the 1920s. By the 1960s French rugby ranked with the world's best. France dominated Europe in 1967-68, 1976-77 and last winter.

New Zealanders often say that France has the best players and lacks only discipline. Lately the French have been stressing discipline at the expense of gift. The emphasis as the French team assembled here this week was on hard-hitting aggression — the formula that enabled modest provincial teams to beat the All Blacks in Grenoble on Nov. 4 and tie them in Perpignan on Wednesday.

In a contact sport without padding, the line between fair and foul aggression is a particularly fine one. A moderating consideration is that wheelchairs and stretchers at the dinner table are bad form.

Carousing afterward offsets the tensions beforehand. In the United States today, post-match antics are frightening administrators. The rugby program was suspended at Notre Dame last March when the university's team

was caught naked in a Houston bar. Complained the dean of students: "Somehow rugby has developed a reputation for grossness which follows serious alcohol abuse."

A more serious problem is the plight of the smaller men, the crowd-pleasing backs whose presence keeps the game relevant to ordinary-sized mortals.

Seven of the 30 starting players here will be 6-foot-4 or over. Yet the spark that ignites attacks will usually come from scrumhalves Dave Loveridge, 5-foot-9, and Pierre Berbizier, 5-foot-7.

The Healing Process

Berbizier, a physical-education instructor who plays his club rugby in Lourdes, needed 38 stitches after a bigger man's cleats raked the right side of his head in Australia in June. He returned to rugby as soon as he healed. There is scarcely a man playing here Saturday who hasn't been seriously hurt at some point in his career and hurried back into play. Such is football.

The toughest dilemma of all, perhaps, is whether and how to aim to please the fans. Administrators around the world are increasingly seeking flashy running rugby, for the faster gates and better recruitment it brings. Yet, as a

Scotsman wrote the other day: "The players are not paid to entertain the public and are therefore under no obligation to do so."

Incompletely but fundamentally, and despite the talk in several countries of setting up players' unions, rugby is still player's game. In Toulouse a few minutes before the kickoff, it will be each team's pleasure to pose for the official photograph with all the earnest pomp of liveried Heralds and Pursuivants assembled for the photographer at the House of Lords before the opening of Parliament. Hair will come down more or less decorously after the formal dinner.

In between will come the muggings, as 30 players run a tightrope between practiced mayhem and plain murder. But France vs. New Zealand — the European champions vs. the recent victors over South Africa, the Northern Hemisphere vs. the Southern Hemisphere — really comes down to Berbizier vs. Loveridge, and so on 15 times.

Since both sides are even more unsure of themselves than usual, it's less likely to be famous rugby than a famous occasion. With luck, the good old joke will have survived another grisly afternoon and most folk in the stands and back home will be glad to settle for what they get.

17 Clubs Seek Guidry In Free-Agent Market

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Pitchers were

the most popular selections Friday in baseball's annual free agent re-entry draft, with Ron Guidry, John Denny and Joaquin Andujar the most sought-after talents in the player marketplace.

Guidry was one of three players in the draft whose signing by a club other than his current team, the New York Yankees, will require compensation from a major league player pool. He was selected by 17 of the 26 major league teams during the 16 rounds of active participation.

First-Round Action

The Yankees' whip-armed left-hander, a product of the New York farm system who never has played for any other major league team, reportedly is seeking a five-year contract at more than \$1 million a year.

He was the most popular choice in the first round, with eight teams drafting him — the New York Mets, Kansas City, Cleveland, the Chicago White Sox, Philadelphia, Texas, Houston and Cincinnati.

Denny, a veteran right-hander who played the last two seasons with Cleveland, was chosen by 13 clubs, while Andujar, a right-hander from St. Louis, was selected by 11 teams. The top non-pitcher in the draft was outfielder Dave Collins of Cincinnati, picked 10 times.

Except for Guidry, the "Type A" players, requiring professional compensation, did not popular.

Pitcher Ed Farmer of the White Sox was not picked for the first time until the Phillies chose him in the second round and Dick Tidrow of the Chicago Cubs, another relief specialist, was among free agents who passed through the

draft without being selected by as many as four clubs, thereby making them eligible to negotiate with any team they choose.

The Toronto Blue Jays opened the draft by selecting the negotiating rights to the Yankees' slugging outfielder, Reggie Jackson, who also was the first selection (by Montreal) in 1976 in the first re-entry draft.

The Cubs followed — the clubs drafted in reverse order of their 1981 won-lost percentage and alternated by leagues — by picking St. Louis outfielder Tony Scott.

Minnesota and San Diego, who were next in order, did not send representatives to the draft at the Plaza Hotel and did not make selections in the first round.

Seattle was fifth and chose Andujar, with the Mets then going for Guidry and California and Pittsburgh selecting Denny.

Tigers Eliminated

In addition to the absence of Minnesota and San Diego, two teams passed in the first round. The Detroit Tigers, who never have participated actively in the re-entry draft, passed up their first two chances and were eliminated from the process, while the Yankees, one of the most active teams in the draft, skipped the first round, but then picked Denny in the second round.

Also in the first round, Atlanta and Baltimore picked Jackson; St. Louis chose Denny; Oakland picked Andujar; San Francisco, Montreal and Milwaukee selected Larry Christensen, a Philadelphia pitcher; Boston chose St. Louis; a Cleveland reliever; and Los Angeles picked Glenn Adams, a Minnesota outfielder.

Swiss and U.S. Women Advance in Tennis



FLATTENED — Detroit's Ron Lee was knocked to the floor as Cleveland's James Silas went for a loose ball in a National Basketball Association game. The Pistons won, 130-99.

Swiss and U.S. Women Advance in Tennis

Reuters

TOKYO — Eighth-seeded Switzerland upset West Germany here Friday to join Australia, Britain and the United States in the semifinals of the Federation Cup, the women's world team tennis championship.

Switzerland beat third-seeded West Germany 2-1, and will meet the top-seeded United States, which scored an easy 3-0 victory Friday over Romania. Seven-time champion Australia will play Britain in Saturday's other semifinal.

In the Swiss victory, Petra Delhees beat Iris Kühn-Riedel, 7-6, 6-0, and teamed with Christine Jolissant in doubles to defeat Kühn-Riedel and Bettina Bunge.

The West Germans, without the injured Sylvia Hanika, got their only victory when Bunge beat Isabelle Villiger, 6-3, 6-1.

The Americans dropped only nine games in six sets Friday against Romania. Chris Evert Lloyd beat Virginia Ruzici, 6-1, 6-2, and Andrea Jaeger defeated Lucia Romanov, 6-1, 6-0. In doubles, Rosemary Casals and Kathy Jordan beat Ruzici and Florentina Milini, 6-4, 6-1.

Sandy Mayer Wins in London

LONDON (UPI) — Sandy Mayer, the eighth seed, upset his former Stanford University teammate, third-seeded Roscoe Tanner, 6-4, 5-7, 6-1, to reach the semifinals of a Grand Prix tennis tournament at Wembley Arena.

In another quarterfinal match, Jimmy Connors, the second seed, beat Shlomo Glickstein, 6-4, 6-0.

NHL Standings

WALES CONFERENCE

Patrick Division

| | W | L | T | GF | GA | Pts |
|--------------|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|
| NY Islanders | 24 | 17 | 22 | 229 | 211 | 52 |
| Montreal | 24 | 17 | 22 | 228 | 210 | 52 |
| Toronto | 24 | 17 | 22 | 237 | 249 | 52 |
| Edmonton | 24 | 17 | 22 | 216 | 226 | 52 |
| Calgary | 24 | 17 | 22 | 216 | 226 | 52 |
| Winnipeg | 24 | 17 | 22 | 216 | 226 | 52 |
| Vancouver | 24 | 17 | 22 | 216 | 226 | 52 |
| St. Louis | 24 | 17 | 22 | 216 | 226 | 52 |
| Minnesota | 24 | 17 | 22 | 216 | 226 | 52 |
| Edmonton | 24 | 17 | 22 | 216 | 226 | 52 |
| Calgary | 24 | 17 | 22 | 216 | 226 | 52 |
| Winnipeg | 24 | 17 | 22 | 216 | 226 | 52 |
| Vancouver | 24 | 17 | 22 | 216 | 226 | 52 |
| St. Louis | 24 | 17 | 22 | 216 | 226 | 52 |
| Minnesota | 24 | 17 | 22 | 216 | 226 | 52 |
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| Calgary | 24 | 17 | 22 | 216 | 226 | 52 |
| W | | | | | | |

Art Buchwald

Hanging Tough

WASHINGTON — I was sitting in a bar in O'Hare Airport in Chicago killing time, and struck up a conversation with the man on the next stool.

"Your plane been canceled, too?"

"Yep," he said. "I was going to Dallas. Now they've routed me through Rochester, N.Y. Where you going?"

"Washington, by way of Montgomery, Ala. I guess this air controllers business is catching up with all of us."

"It seems to be. But I think Reagan did the right thing, not letting them come back to work."

"You can say that again," I said. "He sure showed them who was boss."

"Those guys should have never gone out on strike. They cut off their noses to spite their faces."

"I like a president who hangs tough. What time does your plane leave for Rochester?"

"Midnight. My flight to Dallas takes off at six in the morning."

"You're lucky, you have only four hours to wait. I have seven."

"It's a small price to pay for showing the air controllers they couldn't violate the law of the land."

"You can say that again. I don't care if I ever get home as long as the air controllers have been taught a lesson."

"Bartender, I'll have another one, and don't forget the lemon twist this time."

"Sorry," the bartender said. "I'm new at this job. I'm really a pilot. I was laid off because of the air controllers' strike. Now just

Curiosity Shop Vandaled

The Associated Press

LONDON — Vandals smashed windows at the 16th-century Old Curiosity Shop, one of London's most popular tourist haunts, causing £200 (about \$375) damage, the shop's owner said Friday. The time-blackened shop is popularly believed to be the building mentioned in Charles Dickens' novel, "The Old Curiosity Shop," but experts claim the premises Dickens wrote about were in Charing Cross Road in central London.

when I'm getting the hang of bartending, I'm going to be laid off here."

"How come?" my friend asked.

"Not enough people in the airport. The flights have been cut down by 75 percent. All the concessionaires are going broke."

"Well, someone has to suffer to show that the Department of Transportation isn't going to take any flak from those guys on the picket line," I said. "Your wife work?"

"She's a stewardess," the bartender said. "She was laid off, too. He then went over to a man sleeping in a chair and woke him roughly. "Look, Mac, how many times have I told you you can't sleep in here. Now get out before I kick your butt."

* * *

"Who was that?"

"He's an air controller supervisor. Every time he gets a break, he comes down here and tries to catch a few winks before he goes up to the tower again."

"That's a nervy thing for a guy to do," I said. "You would think a guy could work in a tower for 12 hours without getting sleepy."

"You know what?" a man said. "I think Reagan should be a big enough man and go on television and say the air controllers made a mistake but he forgives them, and if they want to come back to work they should."

"Are you a Commie or something?" I said angrily. "What kind of signal do you think that would give to the Russians if he showed he was soft on air controllers?"

"If they pardoned Nixon they can pardon the air controllers," he said.

"There's always one bleeding heart in a bar," I said. "I'm glad there's no one in the Reagan administration who is thinking in terms of amnesty."

"You can say that again," my friend agreed. "I hear we'll have enough air controllers by 1985 to resume normal flight operations again."

"I can wait," I said.

"I'll drink to that," my friend on the next stool said. "You let one air controller return, and they'll all want to come back to work. Before you know it, we'd have radar screens all over the country manned by criminals."

In the scenario, written by Mazzuks and Leon Capelanes, Prospero is a Greek-American named Phillip (John Cassavetes) who got so fed up with his high-tech New York existence and his roving wife (played by Cassavetes' real-life wife and the star of his films, Gena Rowlands) that he walks out and takes up with Mazzuks' Ariel (Susan Sarandon), a nightclubs singer from New Jersey named Aretha who Phillip meets in Athens.

Gassman is a super-rich Atlantic City tycoon named Alonso who is having an affair with Rowlands. Raul Julia is a

lecherous Greek shepherd cum tourist guide named Kalibanos who is rather too fond of his pet goat, Beatrice, and Phillip's daughter Miranda (Melly Ringwald) is a typical American teenager with braces on her teeth.

"This is not Shakespeare," observes the director, Paul Mazuks, who is sensibly wearing duck-hunting gear except for a pleasantly sinister black fedora given to him by Federico Fellini and worn with palpable pride.

The Hell With Shakespeare'

"I started thinking about it ten years ago," Mazzuks said later, drying out in a hotel above the Piazza di Spagna. "I finally licked it by saying the hell with Shakespeare, he's driving me crazy."

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